Perfect

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IMPORTANT FROM UTAH.

A Week Later from Camp Scott and Salt Lake City.

Arrival and Reception of the Peace Commissioners.

Incidents of Gov. Cumming's Interview with the Mormons.

ATTEMPTS AT INTIMIDATION BY THE SAINTS.

Notes of the Route Between the Missouri River and the Salt Lake Valley.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

From the Special Correspondent of the New-York Times.

CAMP SCOTT, NEAR BRIDGER'S FORT,
UNITED STATES TERRITORY, June 4, 1858.

The route between the Missouri River and the Valley of Great Salt Lake, has been so frequently and so well described, that I will hardly be expected to shed much additional light upon the subject. I venture, nevertheless, to make a very brief notice of such points and objects as especially attracted my attention on the journey hither, in the course of a cursory glance at the incidents of our trip, which I hope may find some interest with your readers.

The overland mail to Salt Lake has hitherto made Independence, Mo., its eastern terminus; but, as you already are aware, the new contract made for the transportation of the United States mail, changed that terminus to St. Joseph, a picturesquely-located and thriving town, situated upon the north bank of the Missouri River, some sixty or eighty miles above Leavenworth. The Hannibal and St. Joseph's Railroad, now in rapid course of construction, and to be completed this Fall, will connect St. Joseph, by rail, with the great lines of roads extending from the Mississippi to the seaboard. That accomplished, St. Joseph will be almost as near New-York in point of time as is St. Louis; and when the overland mail contractors are prepared to make the quick time provided by their schedule, your City and "The Valley of the Mountains," as the "Saints" poetically denominate their locality, will be separated by not more than twenty-two days' time.

It is asked, perhaps, whether the contractors *can* fulfill the stipulations of their contract. From what I have seen of them and of the country traversed by their route, I have no doubt that they will do so. We left St. Joseph with the first mail under their contract, on the 1st of May, only twenty-seven days after the contract was signed, a time quite too brief for the organization of a route twelve hundred miles long, through a wilderness country. Nevertheless, though delayed by storms and a river rendered temporarily impassable by heavy rains, without relay stations, the first trip was made in twenty-seven days. The contractors are busily engaged now in stocking the road, intending to locate a station for every fifty miles of the road at which fresh animals may be had, and their passengers find rest and refreshment. These will soon be provided, and then the elements alone, I am sure, will ever prevent them from "making time." The fare to Salt Lake, for passengers, is fixed at $200, which includes board as well as conveyance. The coaches are light, but strong—similar in construction to the ordinary ambulance used by officers of the army, with seats and backs, so arranged that they may be let down at night to form a very comfortable mattress for the passenger who has occasion to sleep in them. With the appliances of comfort which are thus introduced, a trip across the plains will lose much of the rough and robust interest which it has hitherto possessed; and it is matter of congratulation with your correspondent, that he was able to make the journey before there had been time to fairly arrange these innovations.

Crossing the river at St. Joseph, we entered the town of Elwood, in Kansas Territory, situated on the edge of a great bottom, extending some five miles back from the stream. Elwood is the germ apparently of a thriving town, although the character of its rich alluvial soil is such as to promise a plentiful alternation of fever and ague in connection with its other crops. Forty miles from the river, we found Kennekuk, at the junction of the road from For Leavenworth. This "town," like a host of Kansas "cities," boasts half a dozen log huts, of which a tavern, store and groggery constitute by far the largest half. Upon the speculators' maps, which may be found hanging in all the land offices, it is a flourishing collection of numerous squares, handsomely divided by streets and avenues, with public square neatly marked, and all the elements of a refined and cultivated neighborhood.

After leaving Kennekuk, we were compelled to get out our Plains "crockery" and prepare our own food—for we could no longer rely even upon a log-hut hotel when meal-time came. The dinner service was of the newest and brightest tinware, for nothing else could stand the Plains. When the hour for halting came, the mules are promptly turned out to graze, and each man sets himself to work in preparing for the meal. Some gather wood and build the fire, another goes for water, a third superintends making the coffee and frying the ham or bacon, and another sets the table. The pig certainly, is a "great institution." I fear me the animal is not properly appreciated under ordinary circumstances; but the Prairie appetite which promptly blesses the man who strikes out in the wild life of the Plains, is a wonderful elevator of his porker-ship, I assure you; and a slice of bacon, washed down by a cup of strong coffee, innocent of milk, is relished under such circumstances far more keenly than the best dinner which even friend COLEMAN can set before a dyspeptic guest.

The first few days of our journey were made somewhat uncomfortable by a cold and tedious rainstorm—the same storm which buried Colonel HOFFMAN and his supply trains in three feet of snow, a little west of Laramie. It is a remarkable fact, however, that we suffered no inconvenience from our exposure. On the evening of the 3d we arrived at BLANCHARD'S, on the Nemaha River, a tributary of the Kansas, easily forded, and not rising above the dignity of a good sized creek, notwithstanding its name. Here we found a hotel. Our lodging-place consisted of a log hut, apparently constructed originally for the purposes of a stable or corn-crib—its single room probably ten by twelve in dimensions. In this were placed four double beds, one of which was occupied in part by MARSHALL, the Lecompton Governor of Kansas, between whom and my traveling companion an entertaining conversation occurred in regard to the political condition of the Territory. When I dropped to sleep the Governor was earnestly combatting my companion's amiable declaration of the wish that Kansas was sunken in the depths of some fathomless ocean. The "Governor" certainly, however, did not display any peculiar aptness at either logic or oratory. The night of the 4th we spent at the Governor's mansion, on the bank of the Big Blue, in the town of Marysville or Palmetto. This town is one of the most talked-of points in Kansas. It is pleasantly located on a broad strip of bottom land, and contains half a dozen log houses, including the Governor's, and two stores and a blacksmith shop. Building lots were selling at $300 each, as we were informed.

Thus far the country over which our road passed seemed to be a very fine one, with a deep, rich soil apparently capable of endless production of the finest crops. Our next day's journey carried us out of the Territory of Kansas—the Northwestern corner of which we had crossed—and brought us into Nebraska. We now began to realize the comparative worthlessness of the country west of the longtitude of the Big Blue. With insignificant exceptions, the Western three-fourths of Kansas and Nebraska are utterly unfit for settlement. True, at this season, the whole face of the country is covered with grass, but a single turning of the sod would satisfy the most sanguine that cultivation is out of the question.

On the evening of the 6th we arrived at the Little Blue River, a clear and rapid stream, along which our road lay for many miles. We had now reached a game country, and saw an abundance of antelope and deer bounding over the plains, as we passed along in too much haste to try our skill at hunting. We made Fort Kearney on the 9th inst., where your correspondent was under obligations to Lieut. E. G. MARSHALL, of the 6th Infantry, for hospitable attentions, especially acceptable upon such a trip as this. Fort Kearney, you will remember, was established as a military post by Gen. KEARNEY while on his way to New-Mexico during the Mexican War. It is located about a mile distant from the Platte River, which we first struck at this point. There are no fortifications here, the post consisting simply of a few frame buildings, and log-hut barracks for the troops and their stores of supplies. The Platte has half-a-dozen channels here, divided by several low wooded islands—the whole spreading over a width of two or three miles. The banks of the river are low, and the river-bottom varies in width from one to five or ten miles before striking the bluffs on the south side. The stream is not navigable, being rapid, and full of shoals and quicksands.

We had a mail for Fort Kearney, but it was found to be fastened with a brass lock, such as are provided by the Post-Office Department for the through mails only, and to which Way-offices have no key. Mr. HETH, the Postmaster, took the responsibility of cutting the mail-bag open, when it was found to contain several packages of letters designed for Laramie or Camp Scott. Subsequently, at Fort Laramie, the same operation was necessarily repeated, and there we found that Kearney packages had been placed in the Laramie bag. The Postmaster at St. Joseph's is responsible for such blunders, and should be cautioned against its repetition.

The valley of the Platte, a little above Kearney where the river lies out before us in its ful width of a mile or more, unbroken by islands presents a charming scene of quiet beauty one which at first sight enchants the traveler, who, however, becomes exceedingly tired of its monotony as he journeys along hundreds of miles up the river bottom, viewing day by day the same scenery with scarcely an appreciable modification. We now began to see buffaloes, but in small herds, and generally four or five miles off, so that we were unable to get a shot at them. Taking advantage of a little spare time during our noon camp one day, I shouldered my Sharp's carbine, (with which, by the way, I had been so fortunate as to knock off the head of an occasional duck at 60 yards or more.) and trudged across the plains a distance of 8 or 10 miles in advance of our train, in the hope of trying my skill upon the shaggy beeves, a dozen of which were grazing under the edge of the bluff. An unfortunate shift of the wind warned them of my approach, however, and I was unable to get within half a mile of them. The buffaloes have been very scarce on the Patte this season, thus far, although hunters who have time to follow them up rarely fail of their sport and spoil.

On the night of the 10th May, while camped upon the Platte, some 35 miles above Fort Kearney, and beyond the Cottonwood Springs, we witnessed the fiery trail of Roman candles, sent up from the bluffs undoubtedly by Cheyenne Indians, a band of whom attacked a train just at this point last year, killing two teamsters, stampeding a large quantity of cattle, and carrying off, among other property, a quantity of pyrotechnic material, designed for the use of the Army, in the way of night signals. You are aware that the Cheyennes are at war with the United States, and as our camp was entirely exposed, some of our company most experienced in travel over the Plains, anticipated a night attack, supposing the pyrotechnic display to be a signal of not friendly portent to our little company. We accordingly prepared for defence, by seeing that our arms were in order, and placed so that we could lay our hands upon them at an instant's warning. This arranged, and our guard set for the night, we "turned in" and slept soundly until daybreak, undisturbed by yell or war-whoop. We probably were not seen by the Indians, whose presence had been betrayed to us by their pyrotechnic display.

The following evening furnished us abundant evidence of the presence of the savages, who were engaged in burning the grass from immense meadows, in order to give the new grass a better opportunity to start. This was my first view of a prairie on fire, and it was a magnificent one. There was no moon visible, and the night was exceedingly dark until the fires were lighted at a distance probably of ten or fifteen miles from us. The flames illumed the heavens most brilliantly—presented a glorious scene as their fiery billows rolled over the grea flat plains, sweeping away the dry grass, and sending their tall columns of smoke whirling away in the distance before the brisk breeze. At one point the fire had been lighted in several different localities, presenting us a view of several distinct conflagrations. At another, where the remorseless element was licking up its sustenance on the rise of a bluff the flames were reflected in a neighboring stream, whose swift current to our imaginations seemed a belt of molten lava speeding its boisterous way to some distant point. These prairie fires cannot be described by pencil or pen—they must be seen to be appreciated in all their grandeur and glory.

We arrived at the usual crossing of the south fork of the Platte on the afternoon of the 12th. Trying the ford, we found the river too high to admit of attempting it with our carriages. The reader will bear in mind that our course laid along the south fork of the Platte, after leaving the main stream, and we had now arrived at the point where it is necessary to cross the fork in order to strike across towards the north fork along which the road to Fort Laramie lies. The river was swollen nearly even with its banks. The hopelessness of being able to cross here for a week to come was apparent, and we proceeded up stream accordingly in search of a new and more available ford. The next morning, when some fifteen miles above the usual crossing, we noticed several miles distant, in advance of us, what seemed to be ponies or mules grazing up a little ridge. Soon after the forms of men moving about stood out against the clear sky beyond. Always on the watch for Indian enemies, our little party of seven watched the strangers with a good deal of interest, long before we could make out their character. Our conductor rode on ahead of us some distance to reconnoitre. Meantime the strange party was gradually increased until it numbered some twenty men, all evidently watching us also; and when our conductor rode back, telling us to get out our arms for self-defence, as the strangers had more the appearance of "Red-heads" (Indians) than anything else, we did not doubt that we were about to try our hands at a small speck of war. We were not long in recapping our pistols and getting out the needed supplies of ammunition. The moment was one of exceeding interest, for every man in our little company knew that if we were approaching a party of Cheyennes strong in numbers as that before us, there was no choice between successful defence against them and a hopeless slavery or more welcome death. Prepared for the worst, we dashed rapidly forward, and soon found ourselves in the company of the Utah Peace Commissioners and their escort. The ambulances of the party were concealed in a little hollow just beyond the ridge on which the men were standing. It was because of their invisibility that our conductor failed to recognize the party, and was naturally misled into the supposition that they were enemies.

The Commissioners had been detained four or five days by the high water. Major MCCULLOCH, in the mean time had explored the river thoroughly, and informed us that he had found a point at which he believed the ford was passable. Stripping to his under-woolens, the Major rode into the stream, and after an hour or two of search, succeeded in striking out a road for us. The entire day was occupied in crossing, every man stripping to his under-clothing, and packing his clothing and baggage high as possible in the carriages to save them from soaking. The river at our crossing was nearly a mile wide, its bottom full of holes and quick-sands, alternating with shoals, so that the mules, which in one minute were scarcely ankle-deep in the water, the next were swimming for three or four yards. Fortunately, the weather was quite warm, and the temperature of the water not unpleasant.

Another half day's travel brought us to the rugged scenery of Ash Hollow, where the bluffs break down suddenly on every side towards a central basin, opening by a road half a mile in length, through a ravine to the North Platte. Near the river we found a Canadian-French trading-post, and ranged along either bank an Ogle Alley Indian town of about fifty lodges,—its inhabitants living that dull, lazy, listless life of the aborigines, alternately feasting and starving, as game is plenty or scarce. Their lodges are constructed of buffalo skins stretched upon poles with a hole at the top for the egress of smoke, and another at the side for the admission of its occupants. With a good fire of pine or cedar in the Winter, these lodges are very comfortable on a cold or stormy day,—provided one can shut his eyes to their beastly filthiness. Some of the Ogle Alleys were fine specimens of their race. Two of the squaws whom we met at the post, if civilly attired would have passed for rather handsome women; although clad in skins of beasts, and with their papooses strapped upon their backs, they were calculated to win the heart of a white stranger. We obtained of the Indians here some antelope meat. The flesh is very palatable, far superior to the best venison I ever ate. The next day brought us to Chimney Rock, and the remarkable scenery of Court-House and Capitol Bluffs. Chimney Rock is said to have lost a considerable portion of its height within a year or two, but it is still a stupendous wonder, with its tall, straight column rising perpendicularly some hundreds of feet from the conical hill which forms its base, resembling a great chimney or lofty shot-tower. Court-House Bluff takes its name from its resemblance at a distance to the Court-House at St. Louis; and Capitol Bluff is so called from its similarity in general outline to the old Capitol at Washington, as it appeared prior to the destruction of the old dome. These formations are great barren bluffs, of sand and disintegrating rock—their desolate and barren outlines visible for many miles in every direction. Scott's Bluffs half a day's journey beyond, when first seen have much the appearance of a large fortified city. We took the road through the Bluffs, passing, as we entered the narrow gorge, great perpendicularly-sided peaks, standing like giant towers on either side, as if to guard the pass.

We arrived at Fort Laramie, at the junction of the Laramie and Platte Rivers, on the 17th, passing on the way, several graves of Sioux Indians. The Sioux do not bury their dead, but lay them on platforms raised some six or eight feet from the ground on posts, in full view of every passer. Fort Laramie is pleasantly located on the river bottom, and surrounded by high lands, with snow-covered mountains in the distance. We spent the night here, and part of the next day. There is nothing peculiar about Laramie, which is like all military posts, except that it has no quarters in its neighborhood for persons not in the military service. Under these circumstances, your correspondent was under great obligation to Mr. FITZHUGH, of the Suttlers firm of WARD & GEARY, for his kind hospitality. There were only four officers at the post, and scarcely any supplies of provisions Col. HOFFMAN having drained everything and everybody that could be spared, for the army of Utah.

In our journey westward from Laramie, we met several parties of Indians traveling with their families and household effects. Of wagons or carts they have none. Their lodge poles are strapped upon the backs of their ponies so that the rear ends trail upon the ground back of the animal. Surmounting these are the lodge skins and other effects of the travelers. The women, unless invalids, lead the ponies along while their lords stalk grandly along smoking their kinne-kenick, (a pungent preparation of the inner bark of a species of willow,) disdaining all care of the cavalcade behind them. The women who are unable to walk, and the younger children, pack themselves upon lodge poles dragging at the ponies' heels. Of course, the women perform all the drudgery, even to catching and saddling the horses when required. On one occassion a small party of Indians camped near us for the night. The moment they halted, the men dismounted, and proceeded directly to our camp-fire for a smoke. The squaws turned out the animals, and pitched the lodges. Meantime a young girl, perhaps fifteen years of age, disappeared in the timber, returning soon afterwards with a back load of wood heavy enough for a stout man. In the morning again the squaws bring up the horses, take down and pack the lodges, and do all other required labor—their rascally husbands and brothers looking on till all is ready, and then mounting their ponies start off with their dogs and guns, or more usually here, their bows and arrows. In the use of these they are very skillful, sending their iron-tipped weapons sometimes entirely through the body even of the buffalo.

The morning of the 21st of May brought us to the celebrated Dacotah City, on Deer Creek—the peculiar pet of BISHINETT, a visionary French trader, who is fully persuaded that he has here the site of a great and flourishing town, to be thickly settled before he shall be gathered to his fathers. The location is a favorable one for this interior wilderness, having fine water, good grass, convenient timber, and an abundance of soft coal. At present the town consists of BISHINETT'S store and dwelling attached, an excellent canal, and a little log house, with white canvas covered observatory, denominated "Deer Creek Valley Hotel," at which I could not purchase so much as an egg. We crossed the Platte the same evening, by JOHN RICHARDS' Bridge—a very creditable structure, the tolls over which are five dollars per team. The next morning, soon after sunrise, we came within sight of Colonel HOFFMAN'S train of army supplies, defiling in a long line before us—trailing like a great serpent, over the hills and across the valleys, the canvas covers of the wagons glistening in the sun. It was a cheering sight to us, as we remembered that they were bearing to Camp Scott plentiful supplies of the provisions for which the little army were likely to suffer before many days.

The distant Sweet Water Mountains now loomed up in the distance. Passing the celebrated Willow Springs, and ascending a steep hill two and a hal miles in length, we obtained a splendid view of the rugged, corrugated country over which we had passed, as well as of a fine stretch of table land in front of us to which we had just ascended. The Sweet Water Mountains were now very distinct, and looking southward a few miles we had no difficulty in tracing the point whence the North Platte turns from the south northwardly, before it makes its first great bend towards the east. On every side of us were points still covered with snow, alternating with patches of grass clothed in the most beautiful green. The sky was partially obscured by clouds at the time, upon which the setting sun painted rainbow hues, while hill, valley and mountain were arrayed in alternate smiles and frowns as the warm rays of the day-god fell upon them, or they were covered by the dark shadows of the overhanging vapors. The scene was magnificent beyond description, and I wondered not, as I gazed upon it, that Col. SMITH'S command halted here by a common impulse during the weary march of last year, and gave vent to their enthusiasm in a hearty round of cheers. The Sweet Water are the first of the successive ranges commonly known as the Rocky Mountains.

We crossed the Sweet Water River by bridge on the 23d, just in sight of Independence Rock, a great stone mountain, utterly destitute of verdure, noticed by Col. FREMONT in his explorations. We now fairly entered the Rocky Mountain region, our road lying in the vally of the Sweet Water, with the Sweet Water Mountains lying at our left and the Rattlesnake Mountains upon our right. Five miles west of the bridge is the Devil's Gate, a singular cleft in the rock, through which the river wends its way in preference to passing around the acclivity and pursuing the level valley. The walls of the gate, rise, I should judge some two hundred feet perpendicularly. It is said, I know not how truly, that there is an extensive cave in the rocks here, the entrance to which is on the top; and there is an Indian tradition that a band who were hotly pursued by their enemies in this neighborhood once, concealed themselves and horses in the cave so securely that their biding-place was never suspected. I had not the time necessary to climb the rocks and hunt for the cave, but the geological evidences of volcanic action are abundant at this point and I should not be surprised if the cavern should prove to be the bed of a long extinct crater. The old Mormon emigrant station here is deserted and in ruins.

Rising by gentle ascents to successive steppes, so easily overcome that one can hardly realize the altitude to which he has attained, we came to the Three Crossings, a narrow ravine walled in by rocks, where the Sweet Water is crossed three times within half a mile. And now appear to us the Wind River Mountains, with Fremont's Peak glistening in the noonday sun at least 200 miles off—the grandest of them all. Not far from the Three Crossings, while wandering through the sage-bush, I came upon a grave, surrounded by sad evidences of desecration. The road over which we had traveled is marked all along by the lonely graves of those who fell asleep by the way. Too often the wolves rob them of their occupants, destroying all trace of the form which was buried with tearful tenderness. Indeed, unless a collection of stones is heaped upon the grave, it is almost certain to be violated by the wolves; and as anything larger than a pebble cannot be found in portions of the road, that safeguard is often impossible to secure. The one which we passed to-day was that of a young woman, as we discovered by the rude head-board containing her epitaph, written upon it in red chalk. The grave was open, and all that remained of its former tenant was here and there a human bone scattered about in the surrounding sage-bush. In another place lay the bonnet of the poor unfortunate, and not far distant a luxuriant braid of dark brown hair. The name was English, and the fabric of some scattered fragments of the clothing of the deceased was evidently English. There is little doubt that she was one of a company of Mormon emigrants who fell asleep here while on her way to Zion, fortunate in finding a grave even in this desolate spot rather than live to suffer the living death to which Mormon tyranny would soon have subjected every pure and holy aspiration.

We camped for supper on the evening of the 24th by the side of a hot sulphur spring, which boils up just at the edge of the road, its peculiar odor filling the surrounding air, and its medicinal deposits marking the banks of the rivulet flowing therefrom. Hearing that there was another and larger warm spring at a little distance, well adapted to the purpose of a bath, I proceeded thither. The water was beautifully clear and comfortably warm after flowing 12 or 15 feet from the jet which delivered it to the surface, but my anticipations of the bath were rudely dispelled by scores of lively black leeches, whose extensive possession right to the place I had no ambition to dispute. These springs are situated on what is known as Semeno's Cut-off, a longer road than the old one, but one which avoids repeated crossings of the river.

The next day brought us to the Rocky Ridge—a succession of strong ridges, being, in fact, a spur of the Wind River Mountains. A few miles further we entered the great South Pass—that remarkable depression by which the Rocky Mountains are so easily overcome. Our road had now reached the greatest altitude, if I remember aright; but at no point could we realize that we were climbing the Mountains, so gradual and easy had been the ascent. Standing on the very crown of the Pass, there were no steep acclivities upon our road in either direction, no narrow precipitous gorges, nor lofty cliffs on either hand. We had traveled along the water-courses of the Missouri nearly all the way, until we were enabled to look out upon the Pacific slope and see where, scarce a mile or two from the head waters of that great stream, the Colorado of the West first gushes from the mountain sides. Nothing can be clearer to the traveler over this route than that the Pacific Railroad may be run upon it with perfect ease. Indeed, there is no continuous road of eleven hundred miles in the States, except upon the flat prairies, in which engineering difficulties have not been overcome ten times greater than are presented by the route from St. Joseph to Fort Bridger. True, the snows in the Pass are frequent and heavy—but the universal testimony is, that it does not lie long at a time, and may readily be cleared from the track by an ordinary company of railroad laborers.

Soon as we got beyond the crest of the South Pass, and found the Wind River Mountains at our base, the weather which, for a day or two, had been cold and disagreeable, became warmer and pleasant. A little west of the crest we found Pacific Springs, the prime head of the Colorado. It is in this neighborhood, you will remember, that the Colorado, Columbia and Missouri Rivers—streams which drain a whole Continent—take their rise, all within a short distance of each other. The road through the Pass is smooth and hard as the best Macadam turnpike, and might be driven over in the frailest buggy, with highest speed and perfect safety. Except that the Wind River Mountains, with Fremont's Peak rising over 14,000 feet above the sea, are so plainly visible to the east of us, we should find it difficult to believe that the dreaded Rocky Mountains are really passed.

Early on the morning of the 26th, a little beyond the great bend of the Sandy, we came across the blackened ruins of one of the wagon trains burned by the Mormons last Fall, with the diabolical purpose of occasioning a famine in Camp Scott. The wagons had been drawn up on each side of the road in semicircles and there fired. The iron-work is all that remains of them. The other two trains were burned within pistol-shot of Baptiste's trading post on Green River, only 50 miles from this camp. The spot where the train on the Sandy was burned is in Oregon, a corner of which Territory we crossed on the 26th. The total cost of the trains destroyed at the time of their destruction could not be far short of a million of dollars, but their value, in view of the disastrous consequences their loss was calculated and intended to entail upon the Army, cannot be estimated. The President, nevertheless, has pardoned the crime, although the criminals still justify and glory in their iniquity.

We crossed Ham's Fork next morning, meeting here a detachment of troops under command of Lieut. CLINTON, of the 10th Infantry, engaged in throwing a bridge across the stream to facilitate the trains soon expected to arrive. This work has since been completed, and the constructing party have returned to camp. We forded Green River the same day, and about midnight of the 27th arrived in camp, as already related in my last. The roads for most of the distance traveled are very fine in good weather, and as plainly marked as the carriage-ways of New-York. We had a great deal of rainy weather on our trip, with excessively cold nights; but, on the whole, I think we rather enjoyed its excitements and discomforts. Certain it is that your correspondent somewhat worn down by his Winter duties at Washington, found, upon the trip across the Plains an appetite fit for a blacksmith, and restored health and energy amply compensating him for the comforts of civilization left behind. S.

CAMP SCOTT, NEAR BRIDGER'S FORT,
Utah Territory, Saturday, June 5, 1857.

Messrs. MCCULLOCH and POWELL, the Utah Peace Commissioners, arrived at this Camp on the 29th ult., some hours after the departure of the mail of that date, and were received by Gen. JOHNSTON, and the officers generally, with much cordiality. Although, as I have heretofore suggested, the President's Proclamation is far from popular in the Army, a very general feeling of confidence was expressed from the beginning that the Commissioners would give it an interpretation which should satisfy the people of Salt Lake Valley that they had nothing to hope but the sword unless they shall at once yield implicit obedience to the law. The sentiments of these gentlemen, frankly expressed whenever occasion offered, confirmed the conviction that in their hands the flag of the Union was not likely to suffer any degradation. After due inquiry, they fully sustain and approve the policy pursued by General JOHNSTON and Judge ECKEL, believing that the firm, strong hand alone, can successfully grapple with the rampant treason which has taken possession of BRIGHAM YOUNG and his deluded followers. Major MCCULLOCH has a reputation as a man of practical common sense, with abundance of nerve and decision. Gov. POWELL, Senator-elect from Kentucky, seems to be a good specimen of the genial gentlemen and able jurist, and an energetic, determined man, in all emergencies. It is now well understood in Camp that they intend simply to present the President's Proclamation, enforcing it with appeals to their loyalty, telling them at the same time, of the enormity of their crime against the Government, and assuring them of severest retribution if they shall now reject the free pardon tendered them by Mr. BUCHANAN. It is believed that they will accept no half-way penitence and reform, but will exact full, free and unconditional submission to the Federal authority. It is now ascertained beyond doubt that they have no authority, as they have no disposition, to prevent the Army from pursuing its march into the Valley, and they say that the entrance of the Army is a *sine qua non*, and will not be yielded upon any consideration.

The Commissioners were serenaded the evening after their arrival, by the excellent band of the 10th Infantry, and on Monday following a dress parade and review of the troops was ordered in their honor. Major MCCULLOCH, unfortunately, had a slight attack of fever, consequent, doubtless, upon his exposures during the journey hither. He was much better, however, on Wednesday, the 2d inst., when the Commissioners started for Salt Lake City, accompanied by their escort of six men, who came with them from Leavenworth, and Mr. B. F. FICKLIN, an employe of the Camp, who on various occasions has proved his intelligence and skill in extraordinary services not strictly military in their character. Gov. CUMMING was to have accompanied them, but after the Commissioners had got fairly on the road, found himself unable to follow them until twenty hours later.

Mr. MORRELL, of New-York, Postmaster at Salt Lake, also accompanied them. Mr. M. was appointed months ago to succeed the Mormon Postmaster at that place, who, however, refused to acknowledge a successor, and retained possession of the office and the keys. Under these circumstances General JOHNSTON ordered the Salt Lake mails to be detained at Camp Scott, where Mr. MORRELL opened his office in due form, under a Sibley tent. Meantime the mail for the "Saints" has been accumulating here, to the extent of a couple of large wagon loads. After his return from the city, Gov. CUMMING decided that the back mail should be sent in, and Mr. MORELL accordingly has gone on with it, in accordance with the request contained in the following letter:

CAMP SCOTT, U. T., May 31, 1858.

H. F. MORRELL, Postmaster,—*Sir:* Deeming it conducive to the best interests of the Government, and consistent with my instructions, that the people of the Territory of Utah should receive the mail in your possession, which was detained at this point by order of Brevet Brigadier A. S. JOHNSTON, commanding army of Utah, I request that you remit the same immediately to Salt Lake City, and I guarantee its safe delivery at that point to yourself or your legally authorized agent, and also its safety and protection after its arrival at that place. Respectfully,

A. CUMMING, Governor Utah Territory.

CAMP SCOTT, U. T., May 31, 1858.

From the assurances made by His Excellency Governor CUMMING, that the mails would not be molested *en route* from this encampment to Great Salt Lake City, we believe it would promote the public interest if the mails that have accumulated at this place were carried to that city.

A. S. JOHNSTON,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and Col. 1st Cavalry.

L. W. POWELL,
BEN. MCCULLOCH, } Commissioners to Utah.

Postmaster MORRELL is a faithful, fearless officer, and, although the Mormons hate him intensely, and have threatened his life, did not hesitate to go in with the Commissioners, intending again to demand possession of the Post-Office. If this is still refused, he will, of course, retain the mail in his possession unless it is taken from him by force. Meantime, in compliance with the recommendation of both the military and civil authorities, he has left a deputy in charge of the Office here, so that the mail for the Camp may be promptly delivered until the army gets into Salt Lake City. The Commissioners will probably reach their destination by the 6th inst., and it is hoped that not more than three or four days will elapse after that before they are prepared to send Mr FICKLIN back with intelligence of the result of their mission. A Mormon who arrived here from the valley two days ago, told me that BRIGHAM was awaiting their arrival, and that W. R. STAINS, a leading Mormon, and —— CANNON, were fitting up a hotel for their reception.

Governor CUMMING started on his return to Salt Lake City on the 3d inst., accompanied by his wife, and taking with him his furniture, &c., with the expectation of remaining there permanently, in the assumption and execution of the duties of the Gubernatorial office. He was accompanied also by Dr. JACOB FORNEY, Superintendent of Indian affairs, who goes to the Indian Farm south of the city, and by DAVID A. BURR, son of the late Surveyor-General of the Territory, who goes in, at the Governor's request, to deliver up the books and papers of the Surveyor's Office. The correspondents of the New-York Press were anxious to accompany the civil officers on their journey, in order to report the interesting incidents anticipated to follow its conclusion. As Gov. CUMMING, in an official letter, had declared the road open, and that his efforts had made it free to all, we did not anticipate the least objection at this end of it, although, perhaps not altogether sanguine that BRIGHAM'S guard at the Cañons would let us pass unchallenged, or that our throats would be altogether safe after our arrival in the city,—for we remembered that the Saints had uttered various threats against the Gentile Press, and those who, through its agency, had spread the knowledge of their misdeeds before the world. The Commissioners promptly acquiesced in our proposition, expressing their entire readiness to give us their escort and protection, as American citizens, having the right to traverse American soil anywhere in the legitimate pursuit of our profession, and in so far at least, entitled to the friendly countenance of every civil officer. But the Governor manifested the most decided hostility to the proposition. He did not forbid our journey, but he assured us vehemently, that it would be very inexpedient, and tend greatly to embarrass the civil officers just at this time. At the same time, he remarked that the road was open to us, and that every man had the right to carry his scalp wherever he chose,—accompanying the suggestion with an intimation, that if we should attempt to proceed we would be turned back from the Cañons, where, it will be remembered, His Excellency has a Mormon military guard stationed. We were already aware that this guard undertook to stop American citizens on the highway, when leaving the Valley, but this was the first intimation that the Governor's *posse* adjudged who should proceed in the other direction and who should be turned back.

The Governor's conduct certainly is very inconsistent with his repeated declaration that he had settled the Mormon difficulty before the arrival of the Commissioners—a consummation already made the theme of a triumphant letter to the Interior Department, if I mistake not. If the difficulty was all arranged, the Constitution and the Laws are again supreme in the Territory, and there is no further necessity for the Governor's exceeding caution. So, too, if there is nothing for the Commissioners to do upon their arrival, how can the Governor imagine that he or they are to be seriously embarrassed by the advent among the Saints of three rather undersized gentlemen of the Press armed with goosequills and writing fluid? Some other motive must influence the Governor's course, although it is possible, that he may not be aware of the fact. I understand that his former course here has been somewhat severely criticized by the Press, and it is not improbable that anticipation of embarrassment arises from an undisguised dread of true criticisms. Certainly no faithful and fearless public officer need flinch at whatever the Press may say of him. The correspondents, in deference to Governor CUMMING'S wishes, waived their right to go to the city. They have taken measures, however, which will probably secure to them early and accurate information of whatever publicly transpires there upon the arrival of the civil officers. For the TIMES I have made a special arrangement, authorizing the most liberal expenditure necessary to secure for your readers a verbatim report of the speeches which will be made in the Tabernacle on both sides, upon occasion of the first public meeting of the Commissioners with the people, when the latter are offered the President's Proclamation and are emphatically called upon to say Yea or Nay—to accept peace or choose fearful war. If money can procure the services of a competent reporter—several of whom are in Salt Lake City—you will receive the proceedings in *extenso* in due time.

Governor CUMMING seems to be a man of cool determination and desirous of executive success; although his over-confidence in himself appears to have led him into the serious error of exclusiveness, and a mysterious reserve from other officers of the Government here, calculated seriously to impair their moral power as a whole. His conduct when in Salt Lake is said to have been perfectly fearless,—at least so far as his public conduct in the Tabernacle interview was concerned. Before the Governor's arrival at the Tabernacle on that occasion, BRIGHAM YOUNG arose and asked if HOSEA STOUT and GILBERT CLEMENS, noted as two of the best talkers in "Zion," were present. STOUT was absent, but CLEMENS answered to the call, and according to orders, went to the Vestry, where he met BRIGHAM, and received instructions directing him to reply to Gov. CUMMING'S speech, and suggesting the line of argument he should adopt. Herein you have a specimen of the Jesuitical canting of Mormonism, by means of which the Heads of the Church usually cover their own deeds, working through ready instruments, for whom, if necessary, they are enabled to disclaim any and all responsibility.

CLEMENS is said to be an Irishman, who has been a few years only in this country, nearly all of which time he has spent in the Valley. When the Governor concluded his remarks, CLEMENS followed in a vehement and inflammatory harangue, in the course of which he made "*our* Pilgrim Fathers" suffer, bleed and die at a terrible rate, for rights which he maintained were now endeavored to be wrested from the people of Utah in defiance of the American Constitution. Essaying an argument at last, he asserted that in all other Territories the people were permitted to select and appoint their own officers, while in the case of Utah the Federal Government attempted to force upon the people a set of officials not of their choice, but notoriously offensive to them. "Stop! Sir!" boldly interposed Gov. CUMMING, "Stop! Sir! You either are totally ignorant of what you are talking about, or are purposely attempting to deceive and mislead this people." Amid a great deal of excitement the Governor then proceeded to explain to the people that the Executive and and Judicial officers of every Territory are appointed by the President of the United States, and that in this respect, as in all others, Utah was treated precisely as every other Territory of the United States was, or had been. CLEMENS proceeded, but again attempted his misrepresentations, being each time interrupted by the Governor, who compelled him to keep to the truth, thus quite destroying the effect of his argument. On another occasion, CLEMENS referred to the Governor as *Mr.* CUMMING, and was again checked by the other, who insisted upon being acknowledged and addressed *only* as "Governor."

There can be no doubt that many attempts were made to intimidate the Governor, his friends claim without effect. Upon one occasion, grave men of mature years told him in the open street, in all soberness of word and manner, that they would have no hesitation in cutting his throat, deeming it God-service. The Governor gave them notice in reply, that if he should be attacked, there certainly would be shooting or cutting on both sides,—and that, although they might kill an old man like himself, his death would not end the matter,—that there would be others to come after him, to fill his place, and to *keep* coming, until the question of the relative power and resources of the United States and the people of Salt Lake Valley should be settled by the absolute submission of one or the other party.

From the Mormon emigrants whose arrival here from the Valley I noticed in my last, we have additional evidence of the fact that the Governor was continually under espionage while among the Mormons. Upon his arrival in the city, he was quartered immediately at the house of W. C. STAINES, one of the most reliable of "the faithful," and upon the same day, three other men high in the confidence of the Church, took up their residence in the same family, ostensibly as boarders, but in reality in order to spy out the Governor's movements, and keep away from him persons whom it was not deemed prudent to permit to communicate with him.

One of the difficulties with which the Governor had to contend was that of judging accurately the degree of sincerity of those who visited him. Men who stand high in the church, and upon whom no suspicion of lukewarmness in its service has fallen, could have free access to the Governor,—and I understand that some of these informed him, with an air of *apparent* honesty at least, that they were tired of BRIGHAM'S tyranny, and, with one-half the people of the valley, were ready to revolt against it so soon as it could be done with safety. If I mistake not, the notorious ORSON HYDE is one of these. When persons called upon the Governor to claim his protection in accordance with BRIGHAM'S promise that all who desired should be permitted to leave the Territory, he asked them among other questions whether they had any oppressions to complain of. Feeling the Danite's knife at their throats many of them answered no, though they gladly availed themselves of the opportunity to abandon all their worldly possessions, and start out upon a journey of 1,200 miles across the wilderness to the States. Upon their arrival here most of them found freedom for their tongues, and were loud in their denunciations of the Theocracy from which they so gladly embraced the opportunity to escape. Governor CUMMING practically was powerless to protect them where he found them. This he confessed to many who went east with great reluctance, leaving their farms and the homes which they had acquired by long years of stinting industry.

The Governor is firmly of opinion that the Mormons will lay their city waste if the army enters. He states that he saw many dwellings against which piles of combustibles had already been placed by their owners, who seemed impatient for the word of their Prophet directing them to light up the flame which should sacrifice their property upon the altar of religious fanaticism. The photographers were reaping a rich harvest in taking pictures of numerous habitations, whose owners manifested their love of the homes they were prepared to lay in ashes, by thus preserving their shadows as *souvenirs* when the originals shall have been destroyed. The fanaticism of the undoubting victims of the Mormon delusion rivals that of the Hindoos who swing themselves in the air by iron hoops fastened in their flesh, or those who contend fiercely for the honor of being crushed beneath the car of Juggernaut.

Opinions among seceding Mormons and others who have recently arrived from the valley differ widely as to the probable course which BRIGHAM will take. It is rumored, upon apparently good authority, that a Committee of "Saints," recently returned from an examination of Sonora, and the road thereto, report that it is inexpedient, at least at present, for the people to attempt to proceed thither. An old mountaineer is now in Camp, who left the Valley a fortnight ago, having been living all Winter with the Quartermaster of the Mormon Army. His name is pronounced RESERSE, but how spelled I would not undertake to say. He is a man of much experience in this region, and of sound practical judgment. His opinion is that the Mormons never have intended to move more than one or two hundred miles below Great Salt Lake City, unless pressed too closely by the officers of justice, when, with a small and chosen band, he would take refuge in the mountains. He says that their means of transportation are totally inadequate to a general movement of the people on a long journey,—and gives a touching picture of the distress of many of the people for want of sufficient clothing,—the war having driven away all the merchants, and prevented the importation into the Territory of the needed supplies of clothing fabrics.

BEN SIMONS, the Delaware Indian, who brings in occasional cargoes of butter, cheese and eggs from Salt Lake, arrived a day or two since. He is very shrewd and intelligent, and being neutral in the contest, may be relied upon. He does not think the Mormons contemplate distant emigration at present. He states that the Mormon troops are all disbanding and returning to their homes. RESERSE fully confirms the view of Mormon resources for war given by Mr. LOBA as set forth in my letter from Leavenworth City, of the 19th April last. He says they are without arms for a fourth of their able bodied men, and utterly devoid of military skill. The "special revelation" which Mr. LOBA predicted for BRIGHAM seems to have arrived, for I am told that not long since he told the people that it was revealed to him from on high that they had not been sufficiently faithful to entitle them to fight the battles of the Lord. It may be stated, as another evidence of the Prophet's shrewdness and cunning, that he originally ordered his followers to shed no blood in this contest, but to harass the gentiles by capturing their supplies and stampeding their animals. This policy was adopted doubtless in the anticipation that it would leave the road open wider for escape through leniency in the event that the United States should not be out-bragged in the game which BRIGHAM opened, and has played so long and so ably.

Last year, when Messrs. GILBERT & GERRISH, merchants, were driven from Salt Lake Valley, they were compelled to leave there over six hundred head of horses and cattle, which they were not permitted to bring out. Early this Spring, Mr. GILBERT—whose well-known generosity had made him a favorite with all with whom superstitious fanaticism was not the paramount idea—ventured into the Valley by the way of California, with the view of endeavoring to bring his cattle out to the camp. His efforts failed, and he left the city on the 7th of April, his own life having been repeatedly threatened meanwhile. A day or two since an express arrived here announcing that about 120 head of his cattle were on the way out here,—a significant indication, perhaps, that BRIGHAM has really determined to bring the contest to a peaceful termination. On the other hand, simultaneously almost with this express, word came out here secretly to a merchant who is waiting in camp with a stock of goods for the Valley, warning him against being deceived by appearances, and cautioning him not to bring in his stock at present. The weight of evidence, however, indicates a disposition on BRIGHAM'S part to cave in, theoretically at least, for the present, whatever he may be disposed to do after the crops shall have been gathered, and the troops are lulled into security. I omitted to state above that Mr. GILBERT'S herders sent two of their number into camp in advance, to ascertain whether they were in danger of arrest for treason, before they would venture in.

One encampment of Mormon emigrants broke up several days ago, and most of the company have proceeded upon their journey towards the East, although several of the most enterprising and intelligent of them have determined to remain here and return to the city under the protection of the army. Among the latter are Mr. and Mrs. SUTHERLAND, formerly of England. Mrs. S. is the daughter of Mr. REDDING, the English author, and a lady of education and refinement. Becoming a convert to Mormonism, she abandoned her home and country, and went to Salt Lake, full of faith that it was the true believer's Mecca. Upon her arrival, HEBER C. KIMBALL, YOUNG and others of the heads of the Church, endeavored, without success, to add her to their stock of spirituals. By dint of care and determination, she escaped their polluting hands, and finally married Mr. SUTHERLAND, an humble but more honest man, who was content to live with one wife at a time. They both profess to have renounced Mormonism, having tasted deeply of its fruits. Mrs. S. says it was Mrs. COBB, formerly of Massachusetts, who, when Governor CUMMING addressed the people in the Tabernacle, arose and said that so far as she knew, there was no suffering among the sisters, but all were satisfied with their condition and prospects. This statement, coming from a lady of Mrs. COBB'S intelligence and education, was peculiarly shocking to Mrs. S., who says that Mrs. C. could not be ignorant of the utter falsity of her own assertion. She states that Mrs. COBB is an infatuated enthusiast.

Another of the Mormon emigrants now here is Mrs. LANDON, whose husband so miraculously escaped Danite vengeance a few months ago, by jumping, half clad, from a back window of his dwelling in the night time, and concealing himself among friends until he found means of getting to California. We have also here, a family by the name of YANCEY, who emigrated to this Valley several years ago, from Southern Illinois, although originally from Middle Tennessee. Old HIRAM YANCEY, the father of the family, before he became a convert to Mormonism, was a Campbellite Baptist preacher. It was his desire to go to California, but that BRIGHAM would not permit, and he was compelled to come out in this direction, Gov. CUMMING'S power being quite insufficient to open the road towards the Pacific. Mr. YANCEY has a son with him who left behind his wife and child. His wife—the daughter of a Mormon standing high in the councils of the Church—parted from her

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

MASSACHUSETTS.

Execution of McGee—The Masonic Celebration—Agassiz not to Leave Here—Talk of Reviving Know-Nothingism—Mr. Sumner's Illness—The Congressional Districts—The North Bridge Monument, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Saturday, June 26, 1858.

McGEE, or McKIE, who killed Mr. WALKER, at the Charlestown State Prison, eighteen months ago, was hanged yesterday in Suffolk County Jail, at two minutes past 10 o'clock A. M., precisely. There was a select party of four hundred persons present to see the "spectacle," and I must suppose they enjoyed it, for no one not forced by duty to "assist" at such a proceeding would attend it unless his nature is essentially brutal. Though not quite so hardened as Master Barnardine, nor so desperately mortal as that worthy, McGEE was not a good specimen of a penitent. Several excellent clergymen labored very assiduously to bring him to repentance, and they were admirably seconded by his able counsel, Mr. WAKEFIELD; but all to little purpose. His whole conduct leads to the conclusion that he was insane, and that what was regarded as shamming was really proof of a mind diseased. That the authorities strangled a crazy man, I have no doubt whatever. He was put to death in order to lessen the cowardly fears of selfish officials, who will be not in the least safer because of this piece of judicial butchery having been perpetrated.

The Masonic celebration on the 24th was a success. The Virginia Templars are much admired, and they have had a very pleasant visit, though the weather must have struck them as being of a decidedly Southern nature, the thermometer being at 90°.

Dr. PHELPS, Ex-Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, is to read the Declaration of Independence at the Choate celebration of the Fourth of July. The Doctor is fishing for Democratic votes. He got into the State Senate, this year, by three votes, and he hopes to get into Congress by about the same number. May-be he'll succeed, but I think he will not. I trust he'll read the "glittering generalities" with a full voice, and not in a mere perfunctory manner. It is time the Democrats heard a little Jeffersonian sentiment.

Ex-Governor GARDNER has lost his father, Dr. GARDNER, who died on the 21st, in his 80th year. He left a fortune of half a million of dollars, and but two children—the Governor that was, and Mrs. DENNY. The Governor is a man far more likely to double his share of the tin than to lessen it to the extent of the half of a half-dime. He, like the renowned Barkis, is a little "near," and not a little either. He is an imaginative man, and sees brilliant visions in each cheese paring, to borrow BYRON'S words.

There have been 18 Coroners appointed for this county, so that if there should not be an uncommonly large crop of murders, suicides, accidents, and sudden deaths, the business of holding "Crowner's 'quest" will cease to be profitable and become dull as all other callings. Suicides are numerous here, and not a day passes without one or more occurring, from some cause or other. It is getting to be common with colored persons to kill themselves, which is a change in their conduct They generally take life easier than it is taken by their melancholy white brethren—but now they are beginning to take it in quite another sense. The world must be getting past endurance, if *they* can't bear it.

The Egyptian steamship *Voyageur de la Mer*, built at East Boston, has had her boilers enlarged, and will be ready to take another experimental trip in the course of a week. The ship was not a failure, but the boilers were, and they were made in New-York.

Three ships, of upwards of a thousand tons each, have been commenced at East Boston, two by Mr. JACKSON, and one by Mr. PAUL CURTIS. These are in addition to those I mentioned some weeks since.

BEARD, who was removed from the Sub-Treasuryship, to make way for Mr. PRATT, whose Democracy consisted in the fact that he was Mr. CHOATE'S son-in-law, is to be consoled with the Cashiership of the Custom-house, from which post Mr. FROTHINGHAM, an old and a good officer, is to be removed. It is worth $2,500 a year, but the other is worth $4,000 a year—so that Mr. BEARD has got an Irish hoist, defined to be a peg lower.

Deal freights are looking up handsomely, the price being 78s. sterling per standard, and will probably be 80s. in a week. The reason is that only one ship has returned to Boston from Southern ports without freight. The St. Johnians thought that all our ships would be empty, and that they could be had at nominal rates, so that there has been an accumulation of lumber.

The story that AGASSIZ was about to go to France on invitation of the *pro tempore* Emperor of that very uncertain country, is now pointedly said to be without foundation. I never believed it, because, handsome as the Imperial offers are, or are said to be, supposing them even to have been made, they are probably not equal to what the learned gentleman makes here. His great (and uncommonly) heavy work, will turn out a profitable spec., and his income is very good from other sources, and promises to increase. Then he is of far more account here than he ever could hope to be in Paris, where men of science are as plentiful as plums at Tours. The imperial people pay as well as the imperial line of France, and the supplies they furnish are not half so likely to be cut off as are those that flow from the will of a gentleman who may be forced to run under VICTORIA'S hoops for protection ere this time twelve months. If the Professor should find his tin less than his merits deserve, according to his own estimate of his desert, all he will have to do will be to issue proposals for a work in 48 folio volumes on Antediluvian Bedbugs, with biting remarks on the degeneracy of the the Postdiluviden race of bugs and his pockets would be filled at once. He has no more idea of leaving America than the Vicar of Bray had of leaving his living. He knows when his bread is well buttered, and how to butter those portions of it which have not been properly operated upon by fortune. But he gets no more than he deserves and earns, as he is a miracle of talent and knowledge, and turns both talent and knowledge to good account.

The idea of reviving the American or Know-Nothing Party has presented itself to some sanguine persons here, with reference to the next election. They think that something might be done in that way, if the Anti-Romish element were turned to sufficient account. They may be right in the general view, but it is rather late to attempt to make a new issue for this year. Certain it is that there is a strong Anti-Papal feeling in our State, which can always be worked upon if taken hold of in due season, and proper use be made of the Press. One of the chief causes of the success of the Know-Nothings in 1854 was the use they made of the sentiment that exists against the Catholics in their doctrines They would have carried the State handsomely on the basis of hatred to the Catholics alone, but the Free-Soilers, seeing that something was to be made by rushing into the new party, controlled it because of their superior skill at intrigue, and finally gave it rather an Anti-Slavery than an Anti-Catholic character, much to the astonishment of the original movers in the business, who did not wish for the assistance, and never forgave the intrusion of the Free-Soilers, particularly as the latter paid themselves for their labors by taking most of the offices, and the best ones, too. The regular Know-Nothings cared little about Slavery, though they thought a Negro decidedly better than an Irishman, especially if he were a true-blue Protestant, though black as the ace of spades, (which, by the way, is the whitest spade of all the baker's dozen.) It was the state of feeling that grew out of the Nebraska business that enabled the Free-Soilers to pull the wool so completely over the eyes of the Know-Nothings; and it was not until the first attempt to form a Republican Party had failed utterly, that the lodges found the Anti-Slavery men pressing into them. Having used the Know-Nothings to the utmost, the Free-Soilers thought they would abuse them, so they set Mr. ROCKWELL up against GARDNER, and got drubbed. Anti-Popery and Anti-Paddy were too much for Anti-Slavery. It is quite likely that the same result might have been had this year, had the thing been thought of in season; but to attempt the game now would be to throw away what may prove "the tongue of the trump" in another campaign.

The accounts of the illness of Mr. SUMNER have their effect, and, should they be continued, will add new zest to our political dish, already spiced as highly as even a tolerably excited palate could desire. The assurance that everything of ours in the next Congress is to depend upon the issue of the battle would rouse up all parties almost to the standard of '56. It would affect the action of men, too, for there would be lots of gentlemen after the vacant Senatorship. It is wonderful how numerous are those who think Mr. SUMNER ought to resign his seat, solely that his health may be restored. They are right in saying he will not recover while he shall remain in public life. What chances he would have were he to leave the Senate, I cannot say; but while there, his sensitive mind will be distracted by the thought that he is not doing his duty in retaining a place the duties of which he cannot properly discharge in his present feeble state I should, on many accounts, deeply regret to hear of his resignation; yet I do not see how he can do otherwise than resign his seat.

The matter of Congressional nominations becomes daily more interesting. It is announced that Mr. HALL, of the First District, will not run again, and Mr. ELLIOTT, whom he displaced four years ago, is named for his successor. Mr. ELLIOTT is the ablest man we have had in the House for years, and his return there would be a most satisfactory event to the people in all parts of the State. He was nominated for the Attorney-Generalship last year, but would not accept the nomination.

In the Eighth District, the nomination is desired not only by the present member, Mr. KNAPP, but by Mr. TRAIN, now of the Executive Council, and by Ex-Governor BOUTWELL, now Secretary of the Board of Education, and chief of all the pedagogy of Massachusetts, where schoolmasters and schoolmistresses are manufactured, as they manufacture shirting and sheeting at Lowell and Lawrence. The man who ought to be nominated is ROCKWOOD HOAR, son of the late Hon. SAMUEL HOAR, but he does not seek and probably does not desire the place, as he has a very lucrative legal business. But if nominated, he would, I should think, hold it his duty to accept. He is a grandson of ROGER SHERMAN, and keeps up the credit of his line for talent. Though a strong Anti-Slavery man, his opinions are generally of a conservative cast, and he would afford no countenance to extreme measures.

Mr. MORSS, formerly of the Newburyport *Daily Herald*, and now editor of the Boston *Daily Traveller*, has been mentioned as an independent candidate in No. 6, Mr. DAVIS' district. He might have been elected in 1854, but he did not care for the place. There is no man in the State who is capable of making a better member of Congress, not only because he is thoroughly honest, but because his knowledge of commerce and manufactures is immense and accurate, and his talents are of a very superior order. But he is not partial to public life, and has the least political ambition of any man with whom I am acquainted. He has repeatedly refused to accept office, preferring to use the pen and the plow to participation in the exciting but not over-profitable pursuit of politics.

The people of Salem propose erecting a monument at North Bridge, in memory of a revolutionary incident that came very near making their town the opening scene of the war. Gen. GAGE sent Col. LESLIE to Salem to seize some cannon and gun-carriages, on Sunday, February 26, 1775. When he arrived at the North Bridge he found the draw up, and the people assembled on the north shore to prevent his march. To his demand that the draw should be lowered, the people replied, "It is a private way, and you have no authority to demand a passage this way." He then endeavored to seize a couple of gondolas, in which to take over his men; but their owners began to scuttle them, whereupon they were pricked by the bayonets of the soldiers, and blood flowed. A few minutes more, and the war would have commenced, when the Rev. Mr. BARNARD, of Salem, brought about an arrangement which restored peace. The people agreed to lower the draw, and Col. LESLIE pledged his honor that he would not proceed more than thirty rods on the north shore. This agreement was kept, the Colonel saving his honor, and the soldiers their bacon. It shows how well prepared the people were for resistance, that the military were fast arriving on the ground as the British gave "a back front" to the Americans. Had Col. LESLIE been as rash as Col. SMITH and Major PITCAIRN, the town of peace, even Salem, would have given its name to the opening fight of the war of opinion, and Lexington and Concord would have remained unknown to the nations. The incident made a great sensation at the time, and attracted attention in England. It deserves to be honored with a monument. One of the propositions is. that a statue of Liberty shall be placed on a pedestal, said pedestal to have the events of the day represented on it in bas-relief. One of these events was the seizure of the bridle of Col LESLIE'S horse by a lady, Mrs. NEWTON, who told the Colonel he had no business there, and who afterwards captured the horse of his *aide*.

THYME.

THE ISTHMUS AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Extracts from Private Letters—The Difficulty Between Lieut. Stockton and Dr. Ward.

PANAMA, Saturday, June 19, 1858.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Decatur* will sail to-morrow for Paita and Callao, and after remaining at each of those ports for a short time will proceed to San Francisco, where the ship will go out of commission. The *Merrimac* and *Saranac* are also expected to leave Panama shortly for the South. The *Vandalia* will remain at this station in place of the *Decatur*.

We experienced quite a furious *chubasco*, with heavy rain, one night while lying at anchor in the harbor of La Union, on our homeward trip. The squall lasted only about fifteen minutes, and burst forth between 7 and 8 o'clock P. M. The Captain let go the second anchor on that occasion. The atmosphere was highly charged with electricity during the continuance of the squall, and for about an hour previous. The whole heavens were every few seconds illuminated by the most vivid lightning I have ever seen, even on this Coast. The thunder was during the time very sharp and clear, similar to the crack of a rifle. The rain continued about an hour after the wind had ceased.

The *Merrimac* and *Decatur* both got ready for sea yesterday, (9th,) and would have left this morning, had it not been for an unfortunate circumstance which occurred yesterday evening.

A difficulty has arisen between Lieutenant EDWARD C. STOCKTON, acting-master of the *Saranac*, and JOHN WARD, surgeon of that ship. Lieutenant STOCKTON, between whom and WARD some ill-feeling has long existed, had been ashore, and were returning on board. STOCKTON had been on the sick list for a long time, and was hardly recovered from the effects of his illness. As the boat was being pulled off, he (STOCKTON) wished to wash a sponge which he had purchased, and was towing it alongside. Dr. WARD very peremptorily ordered him to "stop that." STOCKTON replied, "Dr. WARD, I have been in the navy long enough to know what to do without your instructions." A few other angry words followed, when STOCKTON slapped Dr. WARD in the face. The affair was reported immediately on board, and mutual friends undertook to adjust the difficulty. WARD demanded an apology, and STOCKTON made a full and frank acknowledgment of his error, which, it was alleged, should have satisfied any honorable man, but he would not be pacified, and the result was a court martial. The unhappy trouble was owing wholly to the nervous condition in which Mr. STOCKTON was left by his protracted sickness. He has many who sympathize with him in his trial, and who deprecate as unjust any serious sentence by the Department.

SONSONATA, Thursday, May 27, 1858.

The rains have commenced, and my Coffee trees are looking up. Several seedy-looking plants are putting on new uniforms. I have just finished sowing about an acre of Coffee seeds, so that in 1859 I shall have in nursery plants sufficient for two or three large estates. I have 40 acres cleared and ready for Cotton, and 60,000 trees of Coffee which I will transfer to their places in 1859, in June. They will then be growing a small crop, and in 1860 a full one. I have found by experience that the larger the plant, the better chance there is of the tree taking root; and, for this reason, although I have trees now in flower in my nursery, I will not set them out this year. I have now 60,000 in their places, which I have saved of last year's planting. They are looking uncommonly well.

A correspondent writing from Istapa, Guatemala, May 24, remarks:

"The Cholera has abated in Guatemala. I believe there are now only one or two deaths daily from the disease in Escuintla, and the capital is freed from the epidemic altogether. Dr. LIVINGSTON says the rumor of the extensive prevalence of the Cholera lately in Guatemala was more of a political *ruse* than anything else, gotten up by some of the factions, for the purpose of giving encouragement to another revolution amongst the superstitious Indian population. Inclosed I send you one of several scurrilous handbills which were being circulated in La Union, having particular reference to your friend, President MORA of Costa Rica."

We translate the handbill for the amusement of our readers, and to show the state of feeling among the contending factions of Nicaragua:

GRAND AND EXTRAORDINARY CARAVAN OF LIVE ANIMALS.

We have the honor to announce to the public of Central America, that on the 21st of the present month, we shall leave the port of Punta Arenas (Costa Rica) with the object of visiting the capitals of the Republics of Central America, and the different points on the transit route; that our only object in this extensive tour, is to exhibit the gigantic creature known vulgarly by the name of little JOHN (MORA) the first. This ferocious beast, which is only known in all the various places which it has visited for its devastations, will be exhibited *gratis* to all Central Americans.

In our numerous collection will be seen various other curious animals, of which, in order to surprise those who honor us with a visit, we omit descriptions.

PUNTA ARENAS, Saturday, April 10, 1858.

Director General of the Authorized Menagerie.

NOTE.—To avoid accidents, we advise speculators to keep beyond the reach of our animals, and that we shall not be answerable for consequences.

THE RUTLAND REFORMERS.

Personnel of the Convention.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RUTLAND, Vt., Monday, June 28, 1858.

Whether this sober town will ever recover from the infusion of the Radical virus into its veins, is a serious question in the minds of the perturbed citizens. The conservative Vermonters have been dreadfully shocked by the sudden advent of such a heap of Free-Lovers, Spiritualists, and Abolitionists. They declare themselves disqualified to explain why these heterodox people selected a locality so peaceful, retired, and virtuous, wherein to ventilate their horrible doctrines; and although a great many hundreds of people came in from the surrounding country to bake and stew under that very hot tent, I am assured that curiosity only led them, and that not only the Rutland folk but all Vermont experiences a sensation similar to that of a region which has lately been scourged violently by the plague. I told you, in a former letter, that the popular voice cried out against this profanation of the soil. Since the Convention has gathered up its hat and coat and departed, the pent-up wrath finds vent, and the doings of the body form the subjects of converse for innumerable knots of the free and enlightened citizens of this Commonwealth.

The scenes outside the Convention were, if possible, still more curious than those displayed beneath the shadow of the canvas. Approaching the tent from the lower part of the town, your eye was caught, at a distance of half a mile from the object itself, by a feebly-floating bit of bunting, doing its best to flap where there was scarcely a breath of air. The long pole upon which the aforesaid flag was perched ran down and stuck into the sod in the middle of a green field, removed from the habitations of men, a very retired and extremely warm situation at the bottom of the deepest basin in this valley, whither a draft of air never came. A damaged canvas stretched away in a circle from the flag-staff; useful, but not ornamental, nor yet waterproof, as your correspondent discovered to his sorrow, and to the utter obliteration of precisely one dozen pages of manuscript, over which he had labored assiduously. Environing the tent on all sides were temporary booths, erected by sharp Yankees, with the purpose of driving brisk bargains in gingerbread, lemonade and root-beer. These establishments were scattered over the field, interspersed with family vehicles, which had conveyed the farming population to the place. The noses of the horses attached to the vehicles invariably rested, through the worst of the pitiless heat, upon the bits of cool straw that lay in the hind ends of the individual wagons. The whole aspect of the locality was precisely that of a Country Fair, such as everybody has seen. It was a scene of rural felicity.

Freedom, in the widest sense of the word, having been the peculiar characteristic of the "Free Convention," it was to have been expected that various funny people would come together. The expectation was not disappointed. The Free Love element predominated after the first day. When the Convention opened, the Spiritualists were ahead, but their vantage-ground was lost after the arrival of the trains on Friday. The large accessions which were then made to the ranks of Free-Love and Woman's Rights, proved sufficiently strong to bear down opposition, and though the Spiritualists made a vigorous fight to recover their advantage, they were allowed by sufferance simply.

Three women occupied prominent positions from first to last. You have already published the pith of their speeches, so it is not necessary to recapitulate the arguments upon which their theories are based. Each has a specialty; all these people have specialties.

The ablest among the female leaders who appeared was unquestionably Mrs. ELIZA W. FARNHAM. This lady is well known to New-York audiences. She is a strong advocate of Woman's Rights, and appeared at this Convention as the champion of that branch of "Reform." In person, Mrs. FARNHAM is tall, spare, and angular. Her hair and eyes are black, her nose aquiline, bestridden by a pair of gold spectacles. She is an Eastern woman, and has been addicted to reforms for many years; she was Matron in the State Prison at Sing Sing for some years, and while occupying that position, gave much attention to the subject of Prison reform. A number of valuable suggestions in relation to Prison discipline originated with this lady. Her style of speaking is not attractive. She talks in a dull, monotonous tone, with scarcely an inflection of the voice, and with few of the graces of oratory. During the sessions of the Convention, she occupied a prominent seat on the platform, dressed in a black silk skirt; with white jacket. Mrs FARNHAM is a widow. Her husband was Mr. THOMAS J. FARNHAM, who wrote one or two small books on California and Oregon.

Mrs. ERNESTINE L. ROSE, of New-York, is a native of Poland. She speaks broken English, and labors under disadvantages as a public expounder of her specialty—Woman's Rights. This lady is of medium height, but very stout in person. She has a face of remarkable intelligence, a keen eye, and an unruffled brow. Her hair has been cut short, and falls in heavy ringlets about her head. Her age is about 45 Mrs. ROSE is a scoffing Infidel, is always a prominent actor at the anniversary celebrations of the birthday of TOM PAINE, and apparently delights in sarcasms upon the Bible and Christianity. Phrenologically considered, her head shows a very large development of firmness and combativeness She speaks on every available occasion, and on all subjects. At this Convention she treated mainly of the "Rights of Woman."

Mrs. FRANCES D. GAGE, from St. Louis, is well along in years, probably 70. She is a large, heavy woman, with hair nearly white, arranged in corkscrew curls. Her air is quiet, and she is not a demonstrative speaker. Her hobby is Woman's Rights Free-Love she don't say much about, and on Spiritualism is to be regarded as simply open to conviction. She has eight children, some of them grown up. The lady has made some fair poetry in her earlier years.

Mrs. JULIA BRANCH, of New-York, is a person who made her mark upon the Convention more distinctly than anybody else. She is an out-and-out, practical, avowed and undaunted "Free-Lover." She rather glories in the title. Marriage she considers a prodigious nuisance, and husbands an article to be done away with. Mrs. BRANCH, though not pretty, has something peculiarly interesting in her appearance; a sort of magnetic attraction, which draws around her wherever she goes a large and delighted circle of the brethren. She is a smart and ready writer, but not a fluent speaker. She has good teeth, and exhibits them to advantage when she laughs,—which she does frequently. Her age is possibly 29; her person slight and her wardrobe *negligé*. She is a widow.

Mrs. MARY W. DAVIS is the wife of Mr. ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS, the high priest of Spiritualism. The lady is small in stature and determined in expression. WELLINGTON did not compress his lips more firmly than does Mrs DAVIS. What she finds to be so set upon, I am unable to conjecture. She talks pleasantly and with marvelous facility, and always on Spiritualism, generally backing up her husband, and evidently revering him.

These women took seats on the platform from day to day, and were observed with attention. They all invariably unbonneted.

It is a curious fact, regarding the male part of the Convention, that the three men who made themselves particularly conspicuous for ribaldry and disgusting profanity, are all ex-Ministers. HENRY C. WRIGHT, PARKER PILLSBURY and STEPHEN S. FOSTER, all from Massachusetts, were once eminently Orthodox. WRIGHT was a Presbyterian or Congregational clergyman. PILLSBURY graduated at Andover. They have descended into the position of foul-mouthed utterers of blasphemy.

Of these three, STEPHEN FOSTER is the most straightforward and simple-minded. He is a tall, shambling individual of perhaps 50 years; with a mouth quite as large as HENRY CLAY'S, wears glasses, and came to the Convention in checkered cotton garments, which made him a conspicuous object. STEPHEN is 'down' on Free-Love, but believes devoutly in WM. LLOYD GARRISON. He is proud of the title of Abolitionist, (although he did *not* swear quite so hard as the telegraphic report sent from here by our indignant Postmaster indicated, when WRIGHT'S words were put into STEPHEN'S mouth.) STEPHEN is a professional philanthropist—makes his living by going about the North on lecturing trips, in the pay of the Boston Anti-Slavery Society, which keeps five others employed like him. FOSTER married the famous ABBY KELLY some dozen years ago, and the twain live peacefully at Worcester, Mass.

PARKER PILLSBURY'S great strength lies in the use of epithets and ridicule of Christianity. He is of medium height, of very dark complexion, has a restless eye, black as a coal and glittering like an eagle's. In attire he is very slovenly, and, like FOSTER, he practices Abolitionist philanthropy as a profession.

HENRY C. WRIGHT, who wrote the *Unwelcome Child*, is a stout, well-favored old man, with a grizzly beard; has a mild gray eye, and don't appear as though he could swear so terribly. But he does. It is a great pity.

Two redoubtable antagonists, JOEL TIFFANY and Elder GRANT, deserve a passing notice. TIFFANY is the editor of an Ohio monthly publication, known as *Tiffany's Monthly*. GRANT is a rabid Millerite, of the old fashioned stamp These two had a fearful tilt on the last night of the Convention. GRANT took offence at TIFFANY'S ideas on religion, and proceeded to fire Hebrew quotations at him. The Chairman's hammer, however, fell before either gentleman had completed his observations. GRANT is a small man, with a reddish beard, and a very earnest manner. TIFFANY is cast in a rough mould, has a red face, and perspires dreadfully when he attempts to speak in public.

Brother EVANS, from the Lebanon Community of Shakers, came up to expound the doctrines of the followers of ANN LEE. He is a long gentleman, earnest, a devout believer in Shakerism, and cares for hardly anything else.

These are rough notes of the personal peculiarities of some of the notable people who have flocked in here. The Spiritualists rallied strongly about ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS; the Abolitionists around that agreeable trio, FOSTER, PILLSBURY and WRIGHT; the Free-Lovers paid court to Sister BRANCH They all had their little private enjoyments in their own way.

The scenes in the hotel-parlors, between-times, were curious. I stumbled in among one party who were entertained by a double performance. Near the window sat a lady, a Mrs. HYZER, who improvised poetry in her head and music from a melancholy melodeon of ancient pattern, which she held in her lap. This was queer; but before the *improvisatrice* finished her lay, another female went into a trance, rushed across the room, violently seized a little woman in black, one Mrs. TOWNSEND, sat her down in a chair gathered up a male from among the audience, and by joint efforts of these two Mrs. TOWNSEND was thrown into a magnetic state. She presently began to talk, with her eyes tightly closed. She made an extended series of observations addressed to the "Earth-children," but, for the life of me, I couldn't get any idea of the thread of her discourse No doubt it was very pretty.

One advantage is derived from mingling with these people. One can pick up so many new words to add to his vocabulary as to render *Webster's Dictionary* quite useless forever after. To be sure, the words mean nothing in particular; but then they are sonorous and polysyllabic,—and that is a great thing When the members grew merry, they were "happific." When they felt the Divine afflatus moving within them, they experienced an "upspringing" and an "outgushing." They treated largely of "God's humanity," "our great Humanity," and "the heart of humanity;" and, likewise, had periods of "unfolding" and "enfoldment." And, as in past years, the "groups" still "distribute the harmonies," the "harmonies distribute the series," and all things in Nature "revolve upon a pivotal centre." Who shall say that we derive no advantage from "Free Conventions," when they add such new lustre to our common English?

M.

Obituary.

DEATH OF TWO DISTINGUISHED PHILADELPHIANS.

The Hon. ROBERT T. CONRAD died at his residence in West Philadelphia, on Sunday evening. His illness was short, and its fatal termination quite unexpected. Judge CONRAD was a native of Philadelphia, his birth having occurred about 1807. His boyhood presented unusual promise, inducing his parents to confer sedulous pains upon his education, and to place him under the charge of Mr. Kittera, a leading barrister, as a candidate for the bar. Literary tastes, however, seduced him from the dry details of law practice. He became an industrious writer of prose and verse for the weeklies and monthlies in which Philadelphia in those days abounded; and presently bought an interest in the old Philadelphia *Gazette*, where he assumed a responsible editorial position. Subsequently he became Recorder of the Northern Liberties, and by Gov. RITNER'S appointment, Judge of the Quarter Sessions, where he acted till the dissolution of that tribunal. Upon the merging of the United States *Gazette* in the *North American*, Judge CONRAD was joined with Mr. M'Michael in the editorial charge, displaying abundant resources and signal tact and facility in his labors. At the same time his pen was busied with the production of play and poem which are not likely to be soon forgotten. His "Jack Cade" is one of the few American tragedies which have held the stage; and if his "Conrad of Naples" failed, it was chiefly because there was no actor on the American stage competent to realize the author's conceptions. Upon the consolidation of the districts with the city, Judge CONRAD was placed in nomination for the Mayoralty by the Whig and American parties, and elected by a very large majority. He subsequently resumed his judicial career in a new Court of Sessions, upon the resignation of Judge KELLY, to whose place on the bench he was appointed by Gov. POLLOCK. This position he filled until last Autumn, when he returned to the bar. Judge CONRAD'S talents were of a high order, and of remarkable versatility. As an orator, his personal appearance, melodious voice, and unembarrassed address, at once prepossessed an audience, whom he soon proceeded to carry away with his finished rhetoric and earnest elegance. He was, therefore, one of the most popular stump speakers of the Whig and American parties, to which he was successively attached; indeed, the remarkable success of the combined ticket in his election for Mayor, was mainly due to his own brilliant self advocacy. His sudden death, which sadly shocks a legion of friends who had no premonition of the event, is profoundly deplored.

Hon. JOB R TYSON, a noted and eminently-talented citizen of Philadelphia, died at his country-seat in Montgomery County, Pa., on Sunday morning. Mr. TYSON was a native of Montgomery County, where he was born in the year 1804. At an early age he removed to Philadelphia, where he prosecuted the study of law, attaining a fair share of practice in the course of years, and earning the cordial respect of those with whom a busy political and literary, as well as professional life, brought him in contact. He was more than once sent to the State Legislature, and in 1855 was elected to Congress, where he exhibited unexpected proficiency in commercial details, and was signally active in promoting the local interests of Philadelphia. An address delivered by him, last Winter, before the Washington Art Association, was a striking evidence of elevated taste and refined accomplishment. In the exposition and advocacy of the advantages and position of Philadelphia, Mr. TYSON was extremely ardent. It led him to the utterance of frequent pamphlets, and into the thickest of newspaper warfare, and possibly accounted for his persistent adherence to old Whig doctrines, including that of an elevated protective tariff, to which he addicted himself to the end of his life. Among the obligations under which he has laid Pennsylvania, is the publication of the State Archives, a measure which he originated, and urged to successful execution. Mr. TYSON was married to a daughter of THOMAS P. COPE, the enterprising shipping merchant of Philadelphia, but died without leaving any children.

By the *Arabia* we have the announcement of the death of ARY SCHEFFER, many of whose pictures are familiar to the American public. Born in Holland, in 1795, SCHEFFER was reared in France, where his artistic education was completed under the celebrated GUERIN, many of whose peculiarities he has perpetuated. He is considered as the founder of the recent French Romantic School; his forte lays in historical and *genre* painting. Critics complain that while his singular coloring and original vigor of style, are lavished on the main figures of his pictures, details are too apt to be neglected; and that the worst defects of a novice may be pointed out in his backgrounds A tendency to strain after startling and superhuman effects is also noticeable and extremely disagreeable to the eye of connoisseurs, rendering his portraits to the last degree exceptionable. Among his best pictures may be mentioned the "Christus Consolator," and the "Meeting of Francesca di Rimini and her Lover with Dante in Hell." Two of his worst productions, the "Temptation on the Mount," and the "Dead Christ," have been exhibited in this City. A portrait of Mrs. AUGUSTE BELMONT was among his latest labors.

Rev. JABEZ BUNTING, D. D., the most eminent of the later Methodist divines of England, has just died. Dr. BUNTING was, we believe, a native of Manchester, where he was educated by Dr. PERCIVAL. He was called to the ministry in 1799, and labored by the side of Dr. ADAM CLARKE, and Dr. COKE. As a pulpit orator, he stood at the head of the denomination. His discourses, while usually protracted, were at the same time so elegant in style, fresh in thought, and fertile in illustration, as to charm the hearer, and lead him to forgive their extraordinary length. As the presiding officer of the General Conference, it was said, his singular rapidity and acuteness of intellect, and admirable business qualifications, were strikingly displayed. His death is a serious loss to the Wesleyans.

By the *Persia* we had intelligence of the death of an English General officer in India, whose name the telegram left a blank. It proves to be Major-General NICHOLAS PENNY, of the Bengal Army, a veteran Indian officer, whose services date back to the year 1806. Born in 1790, General PENNY early entered the army, was present at the siege of Bhurtpore, and commanded at one period on the northern frontier. While Lord WILLIAM BENTINCK was Governor-General he served as his Assistant Adjutant-General, and won especial commendation for his services at Aliwal and Chilianwallah He afterwards commanded-in chief at Rohilcund, Cawnpore and Merut, securing an eminent military reputation. He fell in a contest with the Mutineers, near Bareilly, on the 4th ult.

The Hon. JOHN HOPE, Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland, died at Edinburgh on the 14th inst. He was the son of the late CHAS. HOPE, President of the Court of Sessions, a warm personal friend of Sir WALTER SCOTT; and was born at Edinburgh in 1794. In 1844, when appointed Lord Justice Clerk, he was the Dean of the Faculty of Advocates.

Rev. JACOB J. JANEWAY, D D., a Presbyterian divine of eminence, died at New-Brunswick, N. J. on the 27th inst., at the age of 84. The Philadelphia *North American*, in noticing his death, adds: "Until a very recent period he had enjoyed good health, and the closing days of his well-spent life were serene and unclouded. Many of our elder readers remember Dr. JANEWAY as the pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, which formerly worshipped at the corner of Third and Arch, in an edifice which has long since given way before the encroaching march of improvement. His congregation was one of the largest then in Philadelphia, and he was greatly beloved by them. He left to assume the Presidency of the Western Theological Seminary, at Allegheny City. For many years he has been a trustee of the two colleges at Princeton, and has been associated with other institutions. Dr. JANEWAY was a distinguished writer on theological subjects. He united to the zeal of the Christian the graces of the gentleman, as well as the acquirements of the scholar, and his memory will long be warmly cherished."

SEWERAGE OF BROOKLYN.

Incapacity of the Small Clay Pipes for the Sewerage of a Large City.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: Permit me, through the columns of your widely-circulated journal, to call the attention of the Tax-payers of the city of Brooklyn, to a subject which, at the present time, should greatly interest them—I refer to the subject of sewerage.

Interested parties will no doubt ask what is there on hand at present about sewers? As only those who have chanced to see an advertisement in the *Eagle* for the last three weeks, soliciting contractors to estimate, can possibly be aware that at the present time contracts are about being entered into for about a quarter of a million of dollars, for the construction of sewers in two small districts of the city. Having called your attention to the facts thus far, I beg leave to point out a few items which I think may be interesting to others as well as myself.

There are at this time in our city quite a number of persons who, when called upon to pay for, or even to think about an improvement which will affect their purses, will very naturally ask: Is this the best and cheapest way to have it done? For one, allow me to reply that the present plan is neither the best or cheapest mode for draining the city.

First, as it calls for the use of several miles in length of clay pipes of the small diameter of from 9 to 15 inches, while only a small portion are to be of the larger size of 18 inches.

Now, let me ask, are these pipes large enough for the requirements of a city like ours, when, if only the pure stream from our water-works were to flow through them they might be sufficiently large—but it is not for this purpose they are wanted, but they are to receive all the waste water from our houses, that which now passes into sinks and cess pools, as also the surface drainage from our streets in times of heavy rains, in all of which is to be found large quantities of sediment of a very adhesive nature, which usually fills the bottoms of sewers, and has to be removed at times, else it would fill the sewers, so as to render them entirely unfit for the purposes for which they were designed, and call for the interposition of the authorities, as has already been the case in England where such pipes have been used, and where, in consequence of their utter inutility, sickness and death has prevailed to such an alarming degree as to attract the attention of Parliament. Has this ever been the case where the system of brick sewerage has been adopted?

I think not.

That such sediment is expected to lodge in the pipes now designed to be used, is apparent, from the fact that there are to be constructed six hundred and sixty-three man-holes, or places where men are to go down to clear out the filth as often as it may collect. These man-holes are to be constructed at the distance of about one to each hundred feet of pipe; but the contrivance by means of which the accumulated filth is to be removed from a 9 or 12-inch pipe, has not to my knowledge been promulgated, and I seriously question whether *Yankee* ingenuity will be able to devise any suitable and efficient method by which the removal of such filth can be accomplished.

There is also to be constructed a large number of lamp-holes for the admission of lamps down to the pipes in order to ascertain at what point or points accumulations of filth or other obstructions exist, all of which lamp-holes, and many of the man-holes might be dispensed with under the ordinary system of brick sewerage, thereby saving much expense to the tax-payers. In this connection permit me to ask how a man of ordinary size is to stand in one of said man-holes (which is to be two feet in diameter) and look through the 9 or 12-inch pipe upon which his feet then rests, unless he were made of India Rubber or some other equally elastic substance, in which case the reliability of his answers might be questioned.

I wish now to say a few words in relation to the economy of the proposed method of sewerage, and, in doing so, will state that I have built more than one-half of all the sewers in the city of Brooklyn, and have superintended the construction of two of the largest and best that have been built by other parties; and I now offer to build brick sewers of double the capacity of the clay pipes now proposed to be used, and at the same cost to the city, and to give ample security for the faithful performance of the work to be done by me. Brick sewers, besides being equally durable, possess other qualifications over the clay pipes, one of which is capacity sufficient to allow of their being cleared, if clearing should become necessary.

CHESTER BEDELL
No. 64 Lawrence-street.

BROOKLYN, June 28, 1858.

The Rev. J. L. Hatch and the Sabbath.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 28.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There appeared in your paper of Saturday last a notice of a pamphlet, lately issued by the "American Society for the Promotion of Civil and Religious Liberty," entitled "The Sabbath—A Festival—Appointed for Recreation and Enjoyment; by the Rev. J. L. HATCH, a Congregational Clergyman of Brooklyn." In your remarks upon it, you intimate that I am not in ecclesiastical connection with the "Congregationalists of New-York and Brooklyn." This is not true. I am a member in good standing in one of these churches; my ordination sermon was preached by the brother of the pastor of one of them, and I have never been deposed or suspended from the exercise of the ministerial authority then conferred, and, within a month past, I have, by invitation of the pastor, officiated in one of the Congregational churches in Brooklyn. The *Association* which refused, last year, to consider the question of my admission to its membership, is not an ecclesiastical body, and its decision had no more to do with my ecclesiastical or clerical position than would similar action taken by the "Sons of Temperance," another voluntary organization to which some of them belong.

Will you please to correct this error? You, in the same article, see fit to speak sneeringly of the fact that the above pamphlet is indorsed by Dr. RAPHALL, of this City, a distinguished Jewish Rabbi,—and remark that I might, perhaps, have got "both a Shaker, a Mormon and a Hindoo backer." Now, Mr. Editor, you ought to know that Dr. RAPHALL is a man highly esteemed and greatly honored, for his learning and eloquence, both in this City and in London, whence he came a few years since. His opinion with respect to the nature of an institution first established among the *Jews* ought certainly to have some weight, even with Puritans. How much better for you, or for some of the Puritan Divines who are fellow-members with Dr. RAPHALL of the New-York Historical Society, to attempt a refutation of the argument of my essay, than to speak thus depreciatingly of its author and its indorser.

J. L. HATCH.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Steam Below Forty-second-street—Battle of the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad Companies with the Murray Hill People—Matters Coming to an Issue.

The war which, for the past four years, has been pending between the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad Companies on one side and the Murray Hill people on the other, relative to running steam-cars below Forty-second-street, promises speedily to reach its culminating point. An ordinance has been passed by the Common Council prohibiting the railroad companies from running locomotives below Forty-second-street, and enjoining upon them the immediate removal of their depôts, machine shops and engine-houses from their present location to the northerly terminus of the tunnel. The Police Commissioners, to whom it was referred, have passed resolutions directing the railroad companies to comply forthwith with the requirements of the ordinance and General-Superintendent TALLMADGE, in his official capacity, has notified the companies of the Commissioners' action. The notices were sent by Mr. TALLMADGE on Friday last. On Saturday, our reporter called on Mr. CAMPBELL, President of the Harlem Railroad Company; Mr. HOYT, Superintendent of the New-Haven Railroad, and upon several residents and property-owners on Murray Hill, and received from them their respective statements regarding the matter in dispute, and their intended future action in the premises. As the case stands, it is very certain that the Murray Hill people will insist on the railroad companies being ousted from their present head-quarters at the corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue. It is also certain that the railroad people will insist on their right to remain where they are. It is equally certain that Superintendent TALLMADGE feels bound, as an executive officer, to enforce obedience to the mandates of the Commissioners; and between these conflicting certainties there is a prospect of a fierce, exciting and prolonged battle. Below are given the statements of Mr. CAMPBELL and the other parties referred to.

THE HARLEM RAILROAD.

The Harlem Railroad Company was taken greatly by surprise at the passage of the resolutions by the Police Commissioners, enjoining the Company from running their steam engines hereafter below Forty-second-street, and also ordering them to remove their depôts, machine shops, engine houses, &c., from their present location to Forty second-street. Although aware that the opposition had been moving heaven and earth to coerce them into a removal from their present quarters, he did not believe that resolutions could be passed by a rational body of men, so obviously antagonistic to the interests of the City, to the interests of the traveling public, and to the vital existance of the Company. As such resolutions had been passed, the Company feel it their duty, while desirous of yielding obedience to the proper authorities, to save, if possible, themselves and the City from the disastrous results which necessarily must follow a compliance with the ordinance upon which those resolutions are based. The charter granted to the Company in 1831, Mr. CAMPBELL insists, gave them permission to run steam cars as low as Twenty-third street. This was an explicit perpetual franchise, granted to the Company without any reservation whatever. The right given the Municipal authorities, in one of the concluding sections of the charter, regarding the running of steam cars, the speed per mile, &c., he insists cannot be interpreted in such a manner as to invalidate this original franchise. To avoid contest with the Common Council and to end all complaints in the matter, however, they stopped running by steam at Thirty-second-street, thus yielding a portion of their right and entailing heavy additional expenses. The engine house and machine shop of the Company originally stood at Twenty-seventh-street. In 1846 they were removed to the corner of Thirty-second-street and Fourth-avenue. The present location and permanent and expensive structures were erected. The site was deemed a very fitting one, being situated at the southerly end of a deep rock cutting through Murray Hill, where for the distance of half a mile, carriages and carts passed over the railroad by bridges, avoiding the possibility of accidents from collisions or other causes. To please property-owners on Murray Hill, the present covered arch was constructed over this cut, extending from Thirty-fourth-street to Fortieth-street, thereby entailing an expense of $96,000, besides $30,000 worth of real estate given by the Company to the City for the purpose of widening Fourth-avenue. Before constructing this arch it was explicitly agreed between the Company and the Common Council, through the appropriate Committee of the latter, that they should not be disturbed thereafter in the quiet enjoyment of their depôt and business at Thirty-second street.

The owners of Murray Hill property now ask the railroad company to abandon their depôt at Thirty-second-street, and use no steam-power below Forty-second-street, at the northerly end of the tunnel, half a mile above their present terminus The only real reason assigned for this demand, Mr. CAMPBELL asserts, is that the Murray Hill people are slightly annoyed by the smoke of the locomotives issuing up through the ventilators of the tunnel. There is but little smoke at most, and the evil, more imaginary than real, is felt by few individuals. In regard to this complaint, Mr CAMPBELL asserts that the evil will shortly be entirely removed. Coal-burners are already in use, from which very little smoke is evolved, and he has no doubt that in a very short time coal, instead of wood, will be used as fuel for locomotives, when the annoyance from smoke will no longer be felt. If a terminus for steam-power is to be allowed within the limits of the City, it is claimed that no point can be selected so favorable as the present site. Feeling, as the Company do, anxious to obviate the objections urged against the retention of their present location, and also desirous of removing all ground for future complaint, they are ready, even at an immense outlay, to make a proposition in the matter. They say they will erect between Thirty-second and Twenty-fourth streets a passenger-station, 460 feet long by 180 feet wide, in which the large passenger cars [illegible] and putting [illegible] the up-town [illegible] placed in the [illegible] up the gap [illegible] substantial or[illegible] Fourth-avenue, at Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, would [illegible] which now clog [illegible] would have [illegible] Forty-second-street would [illegible] but a free and [illegible] from Thirty-second to Thirty-fourth streets. In place of the unsightly [illegible] of the tunnel [illegible] street and glass [illegible] substituted. Should the Common Council accede to this proposition, the Company will give the City 60 feet from the [illegible] Fourth-avenue [illegible] fourth street [illegible] All this involves [illegible] as trifling if the Murray Hill people [illegible] discontented [illegible] be induced to [illegible] pany.

It is claimed that the passenger traffic will suffer largely if steam-power be terminated at Forty-second-street, and [illegible] also be subjected to an increased tax. Nearly one million quarts of milk are annually transported over this road, and [illegible] course interest [illegible] as cheaply as possible. The removal called for would be of immediate [illegible] subject the Company to the expense of hauling by horse power the cars [illegible] the additional half mile [illegible] with horses, [illegible] spongy, would be attended with great inconvenience and delay, as it would be necessary to move at a slow rate and with [illegible] to say nothing of the [illegible] such demand, [illegible] deep interest [illegible] muters pass twice a day over this additional half [illegible] be a serious [illegible] tion to the [illegible] travel annually over the road.

By yielding this point to the Common Council, Mr. CAMPBELL asserts that it will be, with an equal propriety they may be compelled by the Common Council to move to Sixtieth-street, and so on until they are pushed beyond Harlem River.

Their expenses [illegible] they had hewn their way through solid rocks, where they had performed [illegible] embankments, and constructed extensive bridges, [illegible] not only not the [illegible] granted them [illegible] the most flagrant injustice. The Company has but just succeeded [illegible] honest and [illegible] reasonable [illegible] jected to heavy expenses in procuring and building new depôts, [illegible] and the Company [illegible] from which [illegible] true that twenty [illegible] had succeeded [illegible] cil to pass the ordinance, but he would not believe that the [illegible] being apprised of all the facts of the case, would expect their compliance with such an order. There was no [illegible] to resist the law, [illegible] properly interpreted [illegible] vite, the Murray Hill people to have this subject brought before the proper Courts, [illegible] announced; [illegible] avoid this, the Company [illegible] ment. Mr. CAMPBELL [illegible] ing that the talk on the part of the opposition of the danger to human [illegible] the tunnel was all humbug; [illegible] ever been lost [illegible] ed by drunken [illegible] of the person [illegible] ordering the [illegible] through the [illegible] declared this [illegible] and interest [illegible] impossible [illegible] in going through [illegible] an extra burden [illegible] any additional [illegible]

THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.

Their charter granted them the privilege of running steam cars to Canal-street. The great ado made about the matter by speculators and people pretending to have the interest of the City at heart, led them to stop their engines at Twenty-seventh-street. For the sake of peace they sold their Canal-street dépôt, tore up the rails in the vicinity, and after leasing at great expense a suitable lot at the corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-seventh street, located their dépôt at that point. By the provisions of their charter, no act or ordinance of the municipal authorities could compel them to abandon running steam cars above Fourteenth-street; but with the view of giving entire satisfaction to all parties, and in hopes they would be allowed undisturbed future possession of their present location, they voluntarily shouldered the extra expense and inconvenience of going further up town than their charter demanded. The expense of their removal to Forty-second-street, as required by the recent ordinance of the Common Council, will amount, at the least calculation, to $300,000. For this heavy outlay they receive not a cent of indemnity. They do not own the ground where they are, and would be obliged to purchase the necessary ground upon which to erect the buildings they would require at Forty-second street. Their dépôt at Twenty-seventh-street has been built only about a year, and being adapted to no other purpose, would consequently be a total loss. One thing is very certain, they would have to pay a round sum for whatever land they bought at Forty-second-street. Among those who have most strenuously insisted upon their removal to Forty-second street, are the owners of the land which they would have to select for their dépôt, engine houses, machine shops and other buildings.

Mr. HOYT, the Superintent of the Road, alleges that the bulk of the opposition to their running their engines to Twenty-seventh street, comes from people living in New-York, Massachusetts and Connecticut, interested in steamboats on Long Island Sound. It was this influence that compelled their removal from Canal-street. It was now the desire to strike a final and decisive blow, and, if possible, kill the railroad. If they were driven to Forty-second-street, the chances were greatly in favor of complete success in their nefarious scheme. What the steamboats wished to do, was to secure freight and passengers. The much lower rates at which they have carried freights has enabled them to obtain almost a monopoly of this branch of transportation. This, of course, is owing in a great measure to the heavy additional expense of carrying freight so far up town as Twenty-seventh-street, instead of Canal-street, as formerly. If driven three-fourths of a mile further up town, an additional diminution in the amount of City freight must follow. During the past year, their receipts for freight were $128,084 61, against $663,149 for passengers. Their principal revenue is derived from passengers, but they cannot make up a deficiency in freight by assessing it upon the passengers. They have not only suffered by a decrease in freight, but have also suffered largely by a decrease in passengers. At the present time passengers can be carried to the steamboat wharves for less than one-quarter the sum charged their conveyance to the dépôt at Twenty-seventh-street. Just prior to the passage of the ordinance compelling them to move up to Forty-second street, they were seriously considering a diminution in their rates of fare, in order more successfully to compete with the steamboats. The present injunction for their removal has acted as a sudden damper on any change in this respect, and other highly important changes which they had in contemplation. Altogether, Mr. HOYT pronounces the present attempt to coerce their removal as a high handed outrage. It originates from interested speculators in steamboats and Murray Hill real estate, and is not demanded by any regard to the safety of human life, the interests of the citizens at large, or the convenience and wants of the traveling public. Should they go to Forty-second-street they would not be surprised were they compelled, in less than a year, to sell their dépôts, machine-shops, engines, and tear up their rails.

THE MURRAY HILL INTEREST.

The residents of Murray Hill have been zealously at work since the Fall of 1854, endeavoring to prevent locomotives from running below Forty-second-street, on the Fourth-avenue. Messrs. BENJAMIN M. WHITLOCK, JOHN J. PHELPS, WM. E. DODGE, JAMES SUYDAM, and other leading property-owners and residents on Murray Hill, have been the most earnest and untiring among the opposition. It is claimed by these gentlemen that the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad Companies monopolize the Fourth-avenue, from Twenty-seventh to Thirty-second-street, with their large passenger cars, thus preventing carriages, carts and pedestrians, from the free and rightful use of the avenue, and also, that they use that portion from Thirty-second to Thirty-fourth street entirely for their own purposes, in crossing the street transversely with their engines, and as a standing-place for cars. They furthermore assert that the passage of the locomotives through the tunnel endangers human life, and that the smoke is a serious annoyance to people living on either side of the line above the tunnel. With the railroad dépôts at their present location, it is claimed that Fourth-avenue, above Twenty-eighth-street, is useless to everybody except the Company, and that the small and only path, now left in the avenue, by which people living on Murray Hill may reach their residences, is frequently obstructed by a locomotive in full steam. It is insisted that the question as to the feasibility and justice of compelling the Railroad Companies to remove their dépôts to Forty-second-street, and run only locomotives to that point, has been decided two or three times by the Common Council.

An ordinance prohibiting the use of steam above Forty-second-street was passed in December, 1854, by the Common Council, after a most patient and thorough investigation by the different Committees of the City authorities. Six months were given for the removal of the buildings, which period being deemed too short the time was extended to eighteen months from the passage of the ordinance. The Companies have failed to comply with the ordinance, although at the same time, as the Murray Hill people allege, inducing a general belief that they intended a speedy removal. Trusting to the truthfulness of the representations of the two Companies in this respect, property has been bought on Murray Hill, fine buildings erected, and other improvements set on foot. On removal of the dépôts to Forty-second-street, and locomotives being no longer run below that point, they claim that Murray Hill avenue, which is 140 feet in width, may be made into one of the most attractive and pleasant avenues in the City. Their proposition is to have the main part of the avenue constructed into a square, and embellished with choice trees and shrubbery, but not to be inclosed so as to prevent free drives through the cross streets. These improvements will not only enhance the value of property, but can be made without any expense to the Companies or City Corporation. The Murray Hill people insist that the ordinance must now be enforced, and that the Companies, if they will not yield with grace and dispatch, should be compelled without any ifs or ands, to obey its injunctions forthwith.

So the matter stands. Each party is determined not to budge, and which wins is a question of interest to large numbers of people.

The Great Musical Festival and Pic-Nic at Jones' Wood—Thirty Thousand Persons Present—Thirteen Hundred Kegs of Lager Beer Consumed.

The Grand Rural Festival and Musical Pic-Nic, forming the second day's mammoth entertainment for charitable purposes, took place on Monday, according to the programme, at Jones' Woods, between Sixty-sixth and Seventy-first streets. About 9 o'clock A. M. the members of the various societies, who were to take part in the proceedings, the Arion and Harmonia Bundes, the Liegerkranz, Mozartverein, Allegemeine Sangerbund, &c., assembled at the Metropolitan Rooms in Hester-street, and afterwards paraded Broadway and other streets, accompanied by two immense instrumental bands, and several military companies. The display was very effective, the gorgeous banners belonging to the "bundes" attracting special attention. At the foot of Grand-street, East River, the steamer *Ohio* was in readiness to convey them to the festival grounds, and at intervals of half an hour throughout the day, the same boat in connection with the *O. M. Petit* and the *Satellite*, continued to transport thousands of people, a large majority being Germans, to the great scene of attraction. The First, Second and Third avenue Railroads ran their cars at intervals of two minutes, and were at each trip laden almost to suffocation. At the time when the festival was at its height there were not less than twenty-eight or thirty thousand persons present, and locomotion almost became impossible, so dense was the crowd. The shade afforded by the trees was very partial, and the intense heat (the thermometer standing at 96° in the coolest place) detracted greatly from the general pleasure. Wherever any shade could be procured the ground was packed with human beings, too heated to stir—the women and children being especially wilted. The latter seemed to undergo real suffering, and were petulant and unhappy, as children usually are under such circumstances. Several ladies were so severely affected as to become insensible. Even the men, in many instances, succumbed to the weather, and lay prostrate and apparently helpless upon the grass. Poles and stands had been erected for gymnastic exhibitions, but no one patronized them. The athletic sports of the "Turners" are not suited for a torrid atmosphere.

To say that lager bier was consumed in greater quantities than on any previous German festival that we can remember, is to give no idea of the immense demand which was made for it, and which at last exceeded the supply, although 1,300 kegs were ordered for the occasion, which, as each keg contains 120 glasses, was equal to 156,000 pints of that beverage. Light wines, soda water and lemonade were also in great request.

An immense stand, capable of holding several hundred persons, was erected under the shade of some fine trees, near the centre of the grounds, where the concert commenced at 2 o'clock. This stand and its vicinity were crowded so densely that the noise made by those who were pushing to get in, and others, who, nearly fainting from the heat and pressure, were struggling to get out, often rendered the sound of the music inaudible at a very inconsiderable distance. To those who were fortunate enough to get within comfortable hearing distance the effect of so many instruments was very fine. During the afternoon Mr. W. H. FRY delivered a brief address, which was loudly applauded.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos. 267, 657, 959, 1041, 503, 504, 36, 557, 378, 476, 180, 15, 774, 444½, 446½, 595, 394, 285, 390, 435.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—128, 129, 152½, 159, 197, 207, 230, 235, 255.

The West Washington Market Controversy—Affidavits of Comptroller Flagg and Mayor Tiemann.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—JUNE 29.

Before the Hon. Justice Davies.

The People, &c., ex rel. James B Taylor and Owen W. Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York, et al.—The question involved in this suit is, whether the City has authority over the land occupied by the Washington Market west of West-street. The property is claimed to be owned by the State, and on the 1st of April last the Commissioner of the Land Office leased the premises to James B. Taylor and Owen W. Brennan, plaintiffs, for one year for $5,000. These gentlemen rented the stalls to different parties from those who formerly occupied them. The old occupants refused to give up possession, and are, therefore, all united as defendants. They claim to hold under leases from the City.

The complaint alleges that but a small portion of the rents collected for the City ever got into the Treasury, owing to the "loose, careless, unauthorized and improvident manner in which said rents have been collected and paid over," and that the persons so acting for the City are for the most part wholly pecuniarily irresponsible, and some of them not duly authorized by the City to act," and unless they are restrained from the further collection, the same will be lost by the City, and by these plaintiffs who claim to be legally entitled thereto; that the plaintiffs believe that for several years past the occupants of the premises have paid the sum of $40,000 annually; that the collector of the City should collect the rents, but he does not do so; wherefore the plaintiffs demand judgment against the defendants in favor of the plaintiffs, or such of them as the Court shall adjudge entitled thereto; and that the rights of the several plaintiffs as between themselves, and against the defendants and each of them, may be declared and adjudged; and that the defendants may be adjudged to render possession of said premises to the plaintiffs, or to such of them as shall be declared entitled thereto, and to pay to them jointly or severally the sum of $100,000 damages, for the rents, issues and profits of said premises, whilst the same have been unlawfully withheld from the said plaintiffs.

And plaintiffs, furthermore, pray this Honorable Court for an injunction order, restraining the said the Mayor, &c., and all others professing to act in their behalf, from collecting the rents of said premises; and the said defendants, and each of their agents, from paying said rent to said Mayor, &c., and that a receiver may be appointed by the Court to take charge of and rent the said premises, and receive and collect the rents thereof, until the further order of this Court.

The defendants claim that by the Montgomery Grant the land then to be used by the market was granted to the City by the State. Since then, more land had been made by filling in the river, which was done by the City, and the title vested in them. They therefore oppose the motion.

Yesterday the application for a Receiver, &c., was argued. John Van Buren, Esq., appeared for the State; Messrs. Stoughton, Slosson and Hutchings, and Richard Mott for Taylor & Brennan; Messrs. Charles O'Connor, Wm. C. Noyes, John McKeon and R. F. Andrews appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Hutchings read the papers in support of the motion. First, the affidavit by Richard Mott, stating that he called on the Comptroller to see if a lease of the Washington Market could be obtained. The Comptroller said that he had had the property surveyed, and found that the property west of West-street belonged to the State, but that on the east of West-street belonged to the City; that he should desire to have that belonging to the City rented, but over the property west of West-street the City had no control, and could not oust the squatters who had gathered on it.

The affidavit of Edward Blunt, surveyor, stated that he had surveyed the property and found the facts as above stated.

The affidavit of Edward Smith, also a surveyor, stated about the same facts.

On these papers Mr. Hutchings moved for the injunction and the appointment of the Receiver, and the injunctions before referred to.

Mr. McKeon, for the defendants, then read the following affidavit of Mr. Flagg:

City and County of New-York, ss.—Azariah C. Flagg, Comptroller of the said City, being duly sworn, says that the Corporation of the City of New-York, formed out of the waters of the Hudson River the premises described in the complaint in this action, and that such filling was done, as deponent is informed and believes, under a claim of title to the land under water so filled in by virtue of the Montgomerie Charter, and that ever since such filling in and formation of said land the said Corporation has been in actual possession of the said premises, claiming to own the same in fee simple, notwithstanding that some officers of said Corporation and individual corporators of said City have expressed doubts concerning such claim, and others have denied the validity thereof.

This deponent further says that the said lands have for several years past been applied to market purposes, and in one form or other used and occupied in separate allotments for the sale of market stuff by persons holding by license from the officers of the said Corporation a limited usufructuary interest or privilege in their respective allotments, at certain rents or rates of compensation, from time to time fixed by some officer of the City Government.

This deponent further saith that prior to the first day of May, 1857, when the last amended Charter came into operation, it was the proper duty of an officer in the Bureau of the Superintendent of Markets, to collect the rents or compensation aforesaid. And this deponent further says that, ever since that date, he, this deponent, hath been of opinion that the duty of collecting such compensation or rents should be devolved upon the Bureau in the Department of Finance, the chief officer of which is the Collector of the City revenue.

This deponent further says that such opinion was not at first fully acquiesced in, and in consequence thereof there has heretofore been some collision of authority between the Bureau of Markets under the Charter of 1857 and the aforesaid Collection Bureau in the Department of Finance; which collision hath, however, been altogether composed by a full acquiescence in the aforesaid opinion of this deponent.

This deponent further saith, that by an ordinance to reorganize the Finance Department under said amended Charter, adopted by the said Corporation on the 31st day of December last, the duty of collecting all market fees and revenues was in express terms charged and devolved upon the Collector of the City revenue. This deponent further says, on information and belief, that since the 24th day of May last the collection of all the rents, compensation and other revenues accruing from the use or occupation of the premises aforesaid hath been fairly, faithfully and punctually performed by Robert A. Haggerty.

This deponent further says, that the said Robert A. Haggerty was chosen and selected for the purpose aforesaid with the approval and consent, and on the nomination of the Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann, Mayor of the City of New-York, and of this deponent.

This deponent further saith, on information and belief, that the said Robert A. Haggerty is a safe, responsible and trustworthy person; that the said collections are entirely safe in his hands, and that since his appointment he hath on every day in each week faithfully and fully accounted for and paid into the City Treasury the whole of his collections, and all that could, by any reasonable diligence, be collected or obtained as rents, issues or profits from the premises in question in the case.

This deponent says that he is, and always has been, of opinion that the Corporation of the City of New-York, by its proper officers in that behalf, had a legal right to collect and enforce payment of all the rents and compensation aforesaid, and that he never deemed it proper to refrain, or in fact refrained, in any way, from collecting or enforcing payment of such rents or compensation in consequence of any supposed or possible defect in the title of the said Corporation to the premises in question. And, inasmuch as the said rents and compensation have always accrued from contracts for the use of said premises made between the persons using the same and some person acting on behalf of the said Corporation and granting license for such use, professedly on behalf of the Corporation, this deponent hath always supposed that it was the duty of said Corporation to collect such rents and compensation whether the title to the said premises was actually vested in the City Corporation or in the State.

This deponent says that he is not of opinion that any consideration of equity, or any prudential care of the public interests of the State or the City requires that a receiver of the aforesaid rents be appointed by this Court, or that any action be had by the Court for the preservation of such rents during the pendency of this litigation, such rents being, as this deponent believes, in due course of collection by proper persons and lawful means. And this deponent has no present recollection that he ever expressed any opinion different from those hereinabove stated.

This deponent never stated to Richard Mott, Esq., or any other person, that the City had never exercised any ownership over the said premises, or that that the City had never received any rent for the same.

A. C. FLAGG.

Sworn to, before me, this — day of June, 1858, H. C. CADY, Com. of Deeds.

The affidavit of Daniel F. Tiemann states that he has read the foregoing affidavit, and believes all the statements in it to be true.

The affidavit of Robert A. Haggerty states that on the 23d day of May, 1858, he was appointed Deputy-Collector of the City revenues, and since the 25th day of May, has collected the rents of the market, and at least five days out of the week, has paid over what he has collected, to the City.

The affidavit of Joseph Rose, Collector of the City, confirms the above affidavit.

The affidavit of John G. Baum, states that for three years and eight months past, he has been Clerk of the Market, and has paid over weekly, the sums collected there, to the Shoe and Leather Bank, and obtained from the City Chamberlain receipts therefor.

The affidavit of John J. Serrel, surveyor, says that the whole of the premises in question was formed by filling in the river, a part prior to 1844, part prior to 1849, and part prior to 1853. This was done by the Corporation, and the premises have ever been claimed by them. He then submitted the ordinance organizing the Department of Finance, relative to the office of the Collector of the City revenue. Also, the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, dated 20th of May, 1858, in relation to the collection of the City revenue, in answer to the inquiries of the Common Council in April, 1858. Also, the Report of the Comptroller, May 10, 1854, advising the erection of a new market on the new ground, and the sale of the old land.

The papers all being submitted, Mr. Stoughton opened for the plaintiffs. He thought the only question was whether the defendants admitted the title of the State to the property in question. If so, there could be no doubt of the propriety of the appointment of the Receiver. Since the commencement of this suit, there had been an officer appointed to take charge of this land, but prior, there was but little care taken of it. By the Montgomery grant, the line of West-street was the boundary of the land thereby conveyed by the State to the City. All the new land outside of West-street, by the report of Comptroller Flagg in 1853, was admitted to belong to the State. He thought that the rents were collected by those having no show of authority over the property, and, therefore, they could not oppose the motion. He spoke briefly, and cited no authorities.

Mr. O'Conor opposed the theory of the appointment of a Receiver. No authorities could be cited to show that in such a case a Receiver had ever been appointed. He did not desire to argue this point until it had been shown that there was some show of right for the application.

The time for adjournment having arrived, the argument of the case was postponed until Friday, at 11 o'clock.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—JUNE 29.

Before the Hon. Justices Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Henry G. Babcock vs. Henry J. Raymond et al.—This action was brought, as the readers of the TIMES may remember, to recover payment for an article contributed by the plaintiff to the TIMES, and the judgment of the Justice dismissing the plaintiff's complaint for want of any evidence showing that he was entitled to compensation, was lately reversed by the Court of Common Pleas.

Mr. Abbott moved, on behalf of the TIMES' proprietors, for an order, (under the Code, sec. 11, subd. 3, as amended 1857,) allowing defendants to appeal to the Court of Appeals.

He said he supposed the ground on which the Court would be most ready to permit an appeal would be that, for some special reason, the case was of greater importance than the amount at stake indicated. By making the jurisdiction of justices depend on the amount, the Legislature had made it the general rule that cases involving small amounts should be finally determined in the lower Courts; but that cases involving large sums or interests should go up to the Court of Appeals. That distinction certainly was not based on the idea that the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and of County Courts would be always right on small sums and liable to error on large ones; they would be as likely to be right in applying a principle to twenty thousand dollars as twenty single ones. The true idea was, that it was not worth while to trouble the Court of Appeals with the settlement of nice questions about small sums. If there was no great amount at stake, it was better to let an erroneous judgment stand than to allow an appeal. But the reason failed when there were a great number of cases turning on the same question, each case of small amount, but the aggregate sum large. He would, therefore, read an affidavit showing that the case was one of great importance to defendants in the management of their dealings with contributors.

The affidavit of Mr. Henry J. Raymond was then read to the effect that in the course of defendants' business they were constantly in receipt of contributions, some offered as advertisements, some as gratuitous contributions, some offered by their authors for pay, and that the ruling of the Court as to what was evidence of a contract to pay, was of great importance to defendants in respect to many other cases in which like demands to that in suit were made upon them.

Counsel also read the case of Lee *vs.* Bennett, (1 How. App. Cas.,) lately decided by the Court of Appeals. In that case a regular reporter of the *Herald* was sent out of town, and, on behalf of the office, employed plaintiff to fill his place. There was evidence tending to show that the plaintiff furnished suitable reports, that they were received from him by the foreman and others in the employ of the *Herald*, that they appeared in the paper, and that the plaintiff's bill for his services was made out and audited by an agent of Mr. Bennett, the defendant, marked "correct," and put on Mr. Bennett's desk. The Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals held that plaintiff could not recover on these facts.

The plaintiff read a counter-affidavit. Decision reserved.

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 29, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River Boats.	Erie R. R.	South'n Boats.
Ashes, bbls	14	38	—
Flour, bbls	5 044	561	4,557
Wheat, bushels	13,650	—	—
Corn, bushels	19,560	—	7,400
Oats, bushels	19,000	—	—
Provisions, pkgs	530	—	373
Whisky, bbls	424	—	208

ASHES—Sales in two days—235 bbls. at $6, for Pots and Pearls, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Business is very slack, at present. An occasional order comes in from the near-by trade, for light goods, adapted to Summer wear. The local inquiry is very moderate, while the demand for shipment is diminishing. In other respects the main features of the trade, here, remain unaltered. In Boston, last week, the movements were limited. The Boston *Shipping List* remarks that "scarcely any thing has been doing in the way of orders. Some buyers are now in market from the South and West, but are operating very cautiously, as the advices from home are not remarkably encouraging, and in consequence they feel in no hurry to ship. There is a good stock in market for the season, and a very general assortment of goods. Prices remain without change, and, as a general thing, a very good feeling pervades the trade. Among the exports of the week we notice 2,450 cases from this port to San Francisco by the *Golden City*, the largest shipment by any one vessel for some time. From New-York there have been shipments of 328 cases." The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-House has been as follows:

	1858.	1857.
For the week, cases	5,529	3,514
Since Jan. 1	85,122	92,583
Total	90,651	96,127

COFFEE—All kinds are quiet to day; prices, however, are very firm. Java, 15c.@17c., 6 months; Maracaibo, 11c.@12¼c.; Laguayra, 11¼c.@11¾c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11½c.; Bahia, 9½c.@9¾c., all 4 months' credit; and St. Domingo, 9¼c.@9½c., cash, ⅌ ℔. Stock of all kinds on hand this morning, 38,633 pkgs., including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON's Circular, 12,544 bags Rio, 8,100 bags Bahia, 7,877 bags Maracaibo, 4,287 bags Laguayra, 3,000 bags St. Domingo, 1,250 mats and 818 bags Java, and 757 bags Costa Rica. Yesterday's report, crowded out this morning, was as follows: Rio has been more sought after, and sales have been reported of 2,450 bags at 10¼c.@10⅝c.@10¾c. ⅌ ℔., usual credit. The sales of other kinds have been confined to 40 bags Laguayra at 11¾c. and 100 bags Cape at 10c. ⅌ ℔., usual terms. In Boston, last week, the import of Java per *Hollander*, 7,000 pockets, was sold at (supposed) 16c., and a small lot of 116 pockets, from another import, sold at 16c., 6 months. In Baltimore, during the week, the receipts embraced 2,867 bags Rio. Sales 6,000 bags Rio at 9¾c.@11c.; and 700 bags Laguayra at 12½c@11¾c., ⅌ ℔. Stock there on Saturday, 11,567 bags Rio, and 1,000 bags Java. The latest transactions in Rio show an advance of half cent ⅌ ℔. on prices current ten days ago. The stock was mostly in second hands, and consisted entirely of medium to good fair quality. In New-Orleans, during the week ending June 19, with an active demand at firmer prices, sales were reported of 16,000 bags at a range of 9½c.@11¼c., including two cargoes at 10c.@10½c. ⅌ ℔. No cargoes arrived during the week; imports since Sept. 1, 257,700 bags, against 420,826 to the same date last year. The stock on hand June 19, was 21,048 bags, against 113,068 at the same time last year.

COTTON—Continues depressed, with sales reported since our last of only about 600 bales, in lots, including Middling at 12¼c. for Upland, and 12½c. for New-Orleans, ⅌ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market continues pretty firm for desirable lots of State and Western Flour, which are in fair demand, mainly for home use. Other kinds are heavy and depressing. The current receipts are moderate, and receivers do not appear to be very eager to sell. The transactions since our last comprise 11,000 bbls.

Superfine State, ⅌ bbl.	$3 80@$3 85
Extra State	4 00@ 4 05
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	3 80@ 3 90
Superfine Ohio	3 85@ 3 95
Fancy Ohio	4 00@ 4 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 05@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 55@ 6 00
Fancy Genesee	4 25@ 4 35
Extra Genesee	4 90@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 70@ 7 00

Canadian is moderately inquired for at uniform prices; sales 470 bbls., in lots, at from $4 15@$5 20 for low to choice extra, ⅌ bbl. Southern is in better demand at former prices. Sales 3,200 bbls. at $4 45@$4 75 for low to good mixed and straight brands, and $4 80@$7 25 for low to fancy to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3@$3 50 for fine to superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal continues scarce and quiet at $3 50@$3 55 for Jersey, and $3 95@$4 00 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat, of prime quality, is in light supply and good request at uniform prices. Other kinds are depressed and declining. Sales 46,500 bushels, including fair to very prime White Michigan, at $1 12@$1 25; fair White Canada, at $1 11; fair White Indiana, at $1 05; Red (Winter) Western, at $1@$1 04; damaged Milwaukee Club, at 84c.@88c.; damaged Chicago Spring, at 74c @82c.; good White Southern, at $1 25; and prime Red do. on terms not ascertained. Corn is not freely offered, while it is pretty actively sought after, and is quite firm. Sales 41,000 bushels, at 66c.@73c. for damaged; 75c.@76c. for mixed Western; 77c. for Yellow Western, in store; 76c.@79c. for White Southern; and 79c.@82c. for Yellow do. ⅌ bushel. Rye is dull and heavy at from 69c.@71c. ⅌ bushel. 1,300 bushels have been sold within the range. Barley is scarce and quiet. The nominal quotations are from 58c.@65c. ⅌ bushel. Nothing really new in Barley Malt. Oats are plentier and cheaper. Western, 44½c.@45c.; State, 44c.@45c.; Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, 39c.@43c.; Southern at 33c.@39c. ⅌ bushel. Included in the sales were 8,000 bushels Chicago, at 44½c. ⅌ 32 ℔s.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—In Boston, since Wednesday last, sales have been made of 500 bales Bags at 10½c., 3 ⅌ cent. off for cash; also 626 bales Bagging, including, according to the Boston *Shipping List*, 40 bales, 2 ℔s. average, at 13c.; 36 do., 2.12½ ℔s. average, at 14c.; 350 do., 2.14 ℔s. average, at 14c.; and 200 bales standard, at 14c. ⅌ yard, 6 mos.

HAY—The market has not varied much during the week for Bale or Loose Hay. The receipts of each were moderate, as was likewise the demand, though buyers had any existing advantage. Towards the close there was apparently more eagerness to sell, which tended to depress prices. Salt Hay ruled quiet, in the absence of any considerable arrivals. Straw was plenty and heavy, with a limited inquiry. We quote: Bale Hay, 40c.@70c.; Loose Hay, 55c.@85c.; and Salt Hay, 40c.@65c. ⅌ 100 ℔s; Bale Straw, 30c.@50c.; Loose do., at 70c.@85c. ⅌ 100 ℔s., and Bundle at $2 25@$3 50 ⅌ 100 sheaves. In Boston, last week, the principal sales were of Eastern at $13, cash, ⅌ ton. In Providence hay was dull,—including loose at $12@$16, and pressed at $15@$20 ⅌ ton. Straw was selling there at $9@$12 ⅌ ton. In Baltimore the business was limited,—including baled Timothy Hay at $12@$14; loose Hay at $11@$12. Rye Straw at $10@$12, and Wheat Straw at $8@$9 ⅌ ton. In Charleston, 700 bales North River Hay were received and sold at 75c. ⅌ 100 ℔s. In New-Orleans, during the week ending June 19, sales were reported of about 2,000 bales, including North River, at $16 75@$17, and Western at $19 ⅌ ton.

HEMP—In Boston, sales were made of 1,200 bales Manila (to arrive at New-York) at 7⅛c. ⅌ ℔., 6 months' credit; and 750 bales Jute on terms not disclosed.

HIDES—Continue in good demand, with sales reported, to day, of 7,500 prime Buenos Ayres, at about 25c., 6 months', and 4,000 Orinoco, at 22c. ⅌ ℔., 8 months' credit. Yesterday's report, crowded out this morning, comprised sales of 17,500 prime Buenos Ayres, chiefly on speculation, at about 25c. ⅌ ℔., part 2½ ⅌ cent off for cash; and in Salem 5,000 East Coast African, for New-York, at 17c. ⅌ ℔., at 6 months' credit.

HOPS—Sales 80 bales at 6½c.@8c. ⅌ ℔.

IRON—Small sales of Scotch Pig were reported at $24 ⅌ ton, usual credit.

LATHS—Sales have been reported of 800,000 Eastern at $1 25 ⅌ thousand.

LEAD—Sales 140 tons foreign Pig, on terms not ascertained.

LEATHER—Sole finds ready buyers at full prices.

LIME—Rockland, 60c. for Common, and 80c. for Lump ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—Is in demand at old prices. New-Orleans, 36c.@37c.; Porto Rico, 26c.@33c.; Cuba Muscovado, 24c.@29c.; Clayed Cuba, 22c.@23c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Common Resin is in good request, with sales reported of 1,500 bbls., at $1 52½ ⅌ 310 ℔s. Other kinds of Resin are less sought after, and are heavy. Sales of 1,100 bbls. No. 1 transpired, part at $4 ⅌ 280 ℔s. Tar and Crude Turpentine continued as previously represented. 750 bbls. Spirits Turpentine were purchased, at 43c.@43½c., cash, ⅌ gallon.

OILS—Whale and Sperm continue inactive. Sales have been reported, to-day, of 4,000 gallons Linseed, at 65c; 1,200 gallons Lard Oil, at 85c; 800 gallons Olive Oil, at $1 07½ ⅌ gallon; and 50 baskets do., at $2 87½ each, usual terms.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in demand, and is dearer. Sales 630 bbls., in lots, at $16 50 for Mess and $13 35@$13 50 for Prime ⅌ bbl. Cut-meats are moderately inquired for, at 7½c.@8c. for Hams, and 5½c.@5⅝c. for Shoulders, ⅌ ℔. Bacon continues quiet, at from 8½c.@10c. ⅌ ℔. Lard is in demand and is steady; sales 270 tcs. and bbls., including Western, at 10⅛c @ 11c, chiefly at 10⅛c.@10¾c., and City Soft at 9½c.@10c. Beef continues in request at uniform rates; sales 230 bbls., in lots, at $12@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do; $10 75@$11 50 for Country Mess, ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $19@$22 ⅌ tc. Beef Hams, $15 50@$17 50 ⅌ bbl. Butter is moderately sought after at 10c.@17c. for Ohio; 12c.@19c. for common to very good State, and 20c @22c. for prime to choice State, ⅌ ℔. Cheese is selling at 3c.@8c. ⅌ ℔.

RICE—Sales 150 tcs. at $3@$3 62½, cash, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

SALT—1,700 sacks Liverpool ground found buyers at 72½c. ⅌ sack.

SALTPETRE—1,600 bags were sold in Boston at 8 c ⅌ ℔., 6 months' credit.

SEED—1,000 bags Calcutta Linseed were purchased in Boston at $1 80 ⅌ bushel.

SOAP—Sales 100 boxes Castile, to arrive, at 10½c ⅌ ℔.

SUGARS—The demand is fair and prices are very firm. Sales have been reported, to-day, of 490 hhds. Cuba at 6⅛c.@7c.; 300 hhds. Porto Rico at 6⅝c.@7¾c. ⅌ ℔., and, by auction, 204 hhds. New-Orleans at $5 50@$6 81, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

TALLOW—Sales in two days 23,000 ℔s. prime at 9⅛c.@9¼c., cash, ⅌ ℔.

TOBACCO—The very warm weather has materially restricted business. Sales have been reported since Friday last of 62 hhds. Kentucky at 6¾c.@12½c.; 142 cases Seed Leaf at 6¼c.@15c.; and 66 bales Havana on terms not disclosed. In Baltimore, last week, 500 hhds. Ohio were sold, including common green at $5 50; common spangled, $6 50; common to middling red spangled, $6 50@$7 50; good to fine red and yellow spangled, $8@$10; good to fine yellow, $11@$15; Kentucky and Maryland were inactive. Inspections of all kinds, 2,688 hhds. In New-Orleans, during the week ending June 19, sales were reported of 2,674 hhds., within the annexed range: Planters' lugs, 5½c.@6½c.; Leaf, inferior to common, 6½c.@7c.; Leaf, fair, 7¼c @7¾c.; Leaf, fine, 8c.@9c.; Leaf, choice, Clarksville, &c, 9½c @11½c. The receipts of the week were 4,456 hhds., against 1,198 the corresponding week last year; total receipts since Sept. 1, 68,132 hhds., against 47,425 to same date last year. The exports of the week were 2,383 hhds, of which 560 to New-York; total exports since Sept. 1, 44,192 hhds., against 37,566 same date last year. Stock on hand June 19, 37,146 hhds., against 19,093 same time last year.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls., mainly at 22½c., cash, ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were rather more active to-day. For Liverpool the engagements included 150 bales Cotton at 5-32d.@3-16d., ⅌ ℔.; 2,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 3d.@1s 6d chiefly at 1s. 3d., ⅌ bbl.; and (reported) several lots of Naval Stores on terms not ascertained. For London—500 bbls. Flour on private terms; 350 tcs. Beef at 3s 9d.; and 400 tons Oil Cake at 17s 6d. ⅌ ton. For Glasgow—500 bbls. Flour, by a British vessel, at 2s.; and 850 bbls Resin at 2s. 3d. For Rotterdam—Spirits Turpentine at 3½c. ⅌ gallon. For Hamburg—2 000 bbls. Resin at 1s. 9d.; and measurement goods at 35s. ⅌ ton. The latest charters were: A ship from Leghorn, for New-York or Boston, at $4 20; a vessel from City Point, Va., for Venice, tobacco, on terms not disclosed; a brig from Pensacola, Florida, for Cuba, pine boards, at $9.

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St. Nicholas Hotel.

STRAW HATS! STRAW HATS!! STRAW HATS!!!—Yo-heave ho! This unique straw hat, so much worn by young gentlemen, is decidedly the hat of the season; tasty, elegant in design, it adds a grace to the wearer unequaled by any other hat. They are for sale at the old established hat-store, No. 90 Fulton st., New-York, together with a large assortment of straw, beaver, casimere and felt hats, adapted to the season, at wholesale and retail, cheap for cash. Remember the No. is 90 Fulton-st., New-York. CHARLES P. MELENEY.

HILL'S NEW CARPET STORE, NO 279 Hudson-st., between Canal and Spring sts. Housekeepers and others in want of Carpetings, Oil-Cloths, &c., are invited to purchase their Goods at this establishment, where they will find a good selection of beautiful new patterns, never before imported, and which having been purchased during the pressure, will be sold at astonishingly low prices to suit the times.
The usual assortment of goods kept in the best stores will always be found in great variety at No. 279 Hudson-st., wholesale and retail.

DAMAGED GOODS.—WORSTED DAMASKS, Irish linens, table cloths, table-napkins, table diapers, towels, crash, cloths, cassimeres, satinets, dress muslins, sheetings, shirtings, ginghams, calicoes, and a general assortment of dry goods sold cheap for cash, by WM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine st.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES FOR GARDENING, house-cleaning, or any occupation that soils the hands, are highly esteemed by those who use them. They are made various lengths to protect the wrists and arms from exposure, and by wearing render the hands soft, smooth, and snowy white. Sold by all India Rubber dealers, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

DRY GOODS.

A FRENCH MANUFACTURER'S SALE
OF
NEW AND ELEGANT MANTILLAS.
Amounting at Cost in Paris, to over a Million Francs!
Those most Renowned Fabricants,
LOUIS VICTOR ARMAND and JEAN JACQUES LAMONTAINE,
Whose products are known alike from St. Petersburg to Constantinople in Europe, as also from Boston to New-Orleans in the United States, having been forced to succumb to the pressure of the times, the entire assets of their Estate (except that portion specially designed for the Russian market, and which will be simultaneously disposed of at St. Petersburg) are now offered for public distribution at the commodious and elegant store,
No. 361 BROADWAY,
Between Thompson's and Taylor's Saloons, by private bargain, for a limited period only. These Sales being instituted by order of the
FRENCH COURT OF BANKRUPTCY,
For the purpose of declaring a fourth and final dividend to the Creditors in Europe, on or before Monday, the 2d of August, the prices in most cases will be merely nominal but none will be sold for less than the amount of Customs, Dues, Brokers', Commissioners', and Assignmen, Fees. The allotment for this City is under deed of assignment to
MR. WILLIAM D. ESTERRE,
Who has specially retained the above-named spacious premises for its more efficient display and distribution.
HOURS OF BUSINESS FROM 10 TO 5 EACH DAY.
It consists in part, of
One thousand handsome deep Flounced Silk Mantillas at $8.
Eight hundred handsome deep Flounced Silk Mantillas at $10.
Fifteen hundred superb Silk Mantillas at $12.
Between six and seven thousand of the most costly and recherché garments ever imported into this country, at from $14 to $35 each.
ALSO—Upwards of five thousand French Lace Mantelets, with one, two, and three Flounces, chiefly the product of the celebrated Chantilly Looms, and ranging in price from $5 to $50.
ALSO,
Magnificent Real Guipure Lace Mantillas,
Real Thread Lace Mantillas,
Real Pusher Lace Mantillas,
Real Pusher Lace Points,
Real Thread Lace Points, &c., &c.
Wholesale Buyers can only be waited upon previous to 10 in the morning.
TERMS—Strictly cash, on or before delivery.
Observe the Number, 361 Broadway, between Thompson's and Taylor's Saloons.
WILLIAM D. ESTERRE.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!!
SELLING OFF!!
LADIES! NOW IS THE TIME FOR YOU TO BUY
BARGAINS, IN
MANTILLAS,
TRAVELING DUSTERS,
BONNETS,
HEAD-DRESSES,
DRESS CAPS,
ILLUSION BERTHAS,
And other articles in our Millinery and Mantilla Departments, too numerous to mention, as we are selling every article, without reserve, at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Our whole stock of Summer goods must and shall be sold off before we commence on our Fall work.
Give us a call and examine for yourselves, and you will find that our representations of goods offered, are TRUTHFUL and JUST. Because we wish our customers to feel pleasure in returning to us from
SEASON TO SEASON,
WE KEEP BUT ONE STORE,
which, with good management, and good treatment to our customers, is quite sufficient.
We import our styles from the best
PARIS AND LONDON HOUSES,
every season, and copy them in our own
MANUFACTORIES,
thereby giving our customers the
LATEST PARIS STYLES,
at prices far below the original cost of importation, and do not represent them as being manufactured by any Foreign Artists, that have only a mythical existence.
SELLING OFF!
SELLING OFF!!
SELLING OFF!!!
FOR THE NEXT SIXTY DAYS, AND, WE HOPE, LONGER
JAMES G. AITKEN,
(Successor to Molyneux Bell,)
No. 303 Canal-st.

DRY GOODS.
CLEARING-OUT SALE OF
SPRING and SUMMER
DRESS GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will sell the entire balance of their Spring importations at greatly reduced prices.
Their assortment of the under-mentioned articles is still very complete
PLAIN and FANCY SILKS.
COLORED and BLACK SILK ROBES.
BAREGES and BAREGE ROBES.
FRENCH and ENGLISH JACONETS.
FRENCH and ENGLISH PRINTS.
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS.
MOURNING DRESS GOODS.
N. B.—ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have still on hand a beautiful and unsurpassed assortment of MANTILLAS, which they are clearing out at extremely low prices.
SILK MANTILLAS and TALMAS,
REAL LACE POINTS and MANTILLAS,
FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS
SILK and BAREGE MANTILLAS,
TRAVELING CLOAKS,
RAGLANS, DUSTERS, &c.
Canal st., corner of Mercer, New-York.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 415 Broadway,
GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE!
In consequence of the ALTERATIONS to be made in our store, early in July, which will require the greater portion of our stock to be removed, we have determined to offer
THE BALANCE
OF
OUR IMMENSE STOCK
AT A
REDUCTION OF 20 TO 50 PER CENT. BELOW COST.
It comprises, in part,
ELEGANT SUMMER SHAWLS,
SILK and OTHER MANTILLAS and RAGLANS,
CHANTILLY, PUSHER and FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS, TRAVELING DUSTERS and RAGLANS,
in every style and material.
Also, a large assortment of
PARIS BONNETS HEAD-DRESSES and FLOWERS,
of the most elegant description, including a few
NOVELTIES, per "PERSIA,"
Just opened.
STRAW GOODS—BLOOMERS and CHILDREN'S HATS and CAPS.

HEALTH!
GRACE!!
AND
BEAUTY
Conferred upon the Ladies, by wearing
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
CELEBRATED SKIRTS.
The unparalleled success of the
NEW EXPANSION SKIRT,
(120,000 of which have been sold during the last four months,) has induced the manufacturers to make arrangements that will enable them to produce 200 dozens (2,400 Skirts,) *per day*, during the months of June, July and August.
They also call attention to their
NEW LINEN SUPERIOR SKIRT,
FOR TRAVELING,
which is receiving universal commendation from the Ladies.
They are the *sole* proprietors of *the only*
"PATENT ADJUSTABLE BUSTLE"
in use. Beware of the many imitations offered in the market, as they all either infringements or worthless.
They also manufacture over
70 OTHER DIFFERENT STYLES,
with and *without* the "Patent Adjustable Bustle."
These SKIRTS have been recommended by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITY as being *the best article for Ladies' use that has ever been offered to the public.* None genuine unless stamped
"DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD,"
"MANUFACTURERS, NEW-YORK."
For sale throughout the United States and Canadas.

A NEW LADIES' DUSTER,
Of very fine Linen Fabric,
Suited alike for Traveling or Promenade,
Will be opened this week.
LADIES' LE BEIGE DUSTERS,
LADIES' TRAVELING CLOTH DUSTERS,
LADIES' ALPACA DUSTERS,
LADIES' PLAIN LINEN DUSTERS,
LADIES' CHECK LINEN DUSTERS.
A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT,
ALL AT MODERATE PRICES.
BULPIN'S NEW STORE,
No. 415 Broadway.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF MANTILLAS,
At very reduced prices,
For the balance of the season,
AT BULPIN'S NEW STORE,
NO. 415 BROADWAY.
Real Guipure Mantillas.
French Lace Mantillas.
Pusher Lace Mantillas.
French Lace Circulars.
Black Barége Circulars.
White Barége Circulars
BULPIN, No. 415 Broadway.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Fourteenth-st.—Benefit of Madame Gazzaniga.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Farewell engagement of Charlotte Cushman—London Assurance.

BOWERY THEATRE—Gilderoy—The Stranger—Yankee Ship.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Jessie Wharton—Evening—The Postman and his Dog—The Good for Nothing.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Chatham-st.—Widow's Victim—Brian O'Linn—Mose in California.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—Mat Peel's Original Campbell Minstrels—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Anglo African Circus—Essence of Old Virginia.

WOOD'S BUILDING—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Panorama of the Hudson River.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P.M.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Europa* leaves Boston for Liverpool	June 30
The *Vanderbilt* leaves New-York for Havre	July 3

John H. Tyson is our only authorized agent for New-Brunswick, N. J. All orders left at his office, No. 232 Commercial-square, will be promptly attended to.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The arrival of the *Ariel* at this port places in our hands our foreign files to the 16th inst. Our extracts enlarge the outline furnished by the telegram. The most interesting and important item was the discussion of the latest India bill, and the passage through the House of Commons of that clause of the measure which related to the mode of choosing the proposed Council. The Government views on the final question were sustained without a division. The papers are still occupied with the French armament. The disclaimer of the *Moniteur* is not received with entire credit, as the brief paragraph embodying it is not printed in the portion of the paper where official announcements usually appear, and as it is quite evident that military preparations are proceeding on an unprecedented scale. In the Parisian Conferences, if we may rely upon what seem to be authentic rumors, the political separation of the Principalities has been determined upon. The discussion of the Search question is still indulged in by the Press, the *Times* and *Daily News* continuing their attacks on the British claim.

We continue this morning the publication of the letters of our Special Correspondent in Utah, the latest of which is dated at Camp Scott, June 5. Our readers are thus presented with reliable details of all that had transpired up to that time. Notwithstanding Governor Cumming's repeated declarations that he has settled the Mormon difficulty, one cannot help drawing the conclusion from their perusal that he is too hasty in making them. Indeed, his own acts would seem to show that he is by no means so certain of his position as he seems anxious to make it appear. The Peace Commissioners were received at Camp Scott with considerable favor, and had started for Salt Lake City. It was ascertained beyond doubt that they have no authority to prevent the Army from pursuing its march into the Valley, but that the entrance of the troops into the Valley will be insisted upon as a *sine qua non*. Our correspondent furnishes a variety of interesting intelligence which will well repay a perusal.

We publish, this morning, as telegraphed to us by our Special Washington correspondent, a highly important Army order relative to the redisposition of a portion of the forces primarily destined to reinforce the Army in Utah. It will be seen that Gen. Johnston is to retain command of that portion of the troops remaining in Utah, while Gen. Harney is to return and assume command of the Department of the West. These new arrangements, of course, have been made under the belief that the Mormons are sincere in their late pacific protestations; but should it prove otherwise, it is made discretionary with Gen. Harney to abrogate the present and enforce the previous orders, as far as may be possible. A considerable body of men is to be immediately pushed forward to Fort Walla-Walla, in Oregon, to act against the hostile Indians in that region.

Monsieur Felix Belly, of new but extensive Nicaraguan fame, arrived here from Havana, in the steamer *Empire City*, on Monday, and took lodgings at the St. Dennis Hotel, in Broadway. He is very taciturn on the subject of his business in Central America, and denies having been there on a "mission" at all. He leaves for Washington to-day, to pay a visit of civility to the Government, and then goes to Paris.

The New-York and Newfoundland and American Telegraph Companies have consented to hold open their lines until midnight, on and after to-night, (Wednesday,) until something definite shall have been heard of the Atlantic cable. For a few days prior to the arrival of the cable the use of the two Companies' lines for inquiries connected with the subject, will, we learn, be free to the public.

The nominations made by the Vermont Republican State Convention yesterday were as follows: For Governor, Highland Hill, of Bennington; for Lieutenant-Governor, Burnham Martin, of Chelsea; for State Treasurer, Henry M. Bates, of Northfield.

The 104th Annual Commencement of Columbia College took place yesterday at Niblo's Theatre, in the presence of a very large and fashionable audience, and of several distinguished visitors, including the English Lords Cavendish and Grosvenor. The usual orations were delivered by selected members of the graduating class, and President King made an important address in reference to a new post-graduate class which the Trustees of the College have voted to establish. Several prizes were awarded and degrees conferred.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, an important case was commenced to test the title of the City to a large piece of land covered by West Washington-Market. The State claims it, and has leased it to Messrs. Taylor & Brennan. The occupants refuse to give up possession, but claim to hold under leases from the City. The plaintiffs, as lessees of the State, therefore ask an injunction restraining the tenants from paying rent to the City, and the appointment of a receiver to collect such rents. It appears, thus far, that the title to the property has not been very clearly settled, and it is well that the matter has now come up for adjudication. The papers were yesterday put in, and the argument postponed until Friday next.

The Joint Committee of the Common Council which has charge of the removal of Monroe's remains, held another meeting yesterday. Hon. John Cochrane, who has been appointed to deliver the address at Richmond, when the remains are transferred to the Virginia authorities, was present and intimated that he had accepted the appointment. The 7th Regiment invited the Committee to accompany the corps to Richmond in the *Ericsson*, and carry the remains in the same vessel. A communication from Messrs. Wise and Mumford, of Virginia, expressing the hope that the Committee would go to Richmond in the *Jamestown*, was read. No public action was taken on the subject. The Committee held a secret conclave after the public meeting was adjourned.

James B. Smith, or "Chemung" Smith, as he is popularly known, late Clerk in the Comptroller's office, gave bail yesterday in the sum of $5,000, to answer two charges of forgery in the third degree, upon which indictments were found against him by the Grand Jury. He was arrested on Monday night in Yonkers, and taken before a Police Magistrate in this City yesterday. His mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, of No. 42 West Nineteenth-street, and Andrew J. Stamberg, of Yonkers, became his sureties.

Affidavits were presented to the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, in the matter of the application of the Publishers of the Times for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals against the decision of Judge Hilton in the case of H. S. Babcock against the Times. Decision was reserved.

The General Markets, yesterday, continued dull and heavy for Cotton. Desirable lots of Flour, Wheat and Corn were in fair demand at uniform prices. Other kinds were depressed and languid. Pork was in request, and was dearer. Lard and Beef attracted rather less attention. Coffee was quiet. Sugars were moderately dealt in. Common Resin and Spirits Turpentine were purchased to a fair extent. Rice was in demand, while Tobacco was inactive. Freights exhibited a little more animation.

The Slave-Trade.

General Cass had much plainer sailing before him, before the British abandoned the right of visit and search, than he has now. As long as they steadily maintained their old pretensions on the subject, he had an ample supply of excuses for refusing to interfere with the Slave-traffic. To have covered the sea with cruisers for the suppression of the trade, as soon as the British began to board our ships, would have looked very like both an acknowledgment of a previous fault, and a yielding to coercion of that which had been refused to remonstrance and argument. As long as the British were over-active in the matter, our own activity would have been unbecoming.

The news brought by the last mail that the law officers of the Crown have recommended an abandonment of the obnoxious claims as having no foundation in the law of nations, totally changes our position in the matter. Duties, the neglect of which was excused whilst we were engaged in vindicating our rights, lie in profusion at our feet, and imperiously demand our attention. In short we are now bound, not in law or in morals only, but in honor, once for all to see that our flag does not cover the Slave Trade. We have not the shadow of a pretext left us any longer, for lending it to the scum of mankind, and allowing every thief, pirate and kidnapper from Florida to Brazil to wrap his carcase in it as a protection against the hangman. The principle is now fairly established beyond doubt and beyond dispute that no power on earth, except ourselves, has any right to inquire why any vessel which sails the seas, carries the stars and stripes at the masthead. But in wresting all claim from others to propound any such question, we double the obligation which rests on us to ask it ourselves, and see that it is answered. In assuming the exclusive police of the ocean as far as our own flag is concerned, we assume the responsibility of seeing that it is not used for dishonorable purposes, or for the detriment of others.

If it can be shown beyond question, as it has been shown, that a piratical enterprise, denounced as such by the whole civilized world, as well as by us, is carried on almost exclusively under our colors, we become responsible to mankind for the extirpation of the abuse. If, after a fair trial, we utterly refuse to protect the rest of the human race against the use of our ensign for the perpetration of crime, the Law of Nature gives them an undoubted right to protect themselves—and the Law of Nature is something higher than the Law of Nations. If one of our cities was to follow the example of Algiers, and engage regularly in fitting out cruisers, and scouring the seas for captives to sell as slaves, it would certainly be an unpardonable impertinence on the part of foreign nations to invade our territory, and put down the practice themselves. Their proper course would be an appeal to our Government for redress, and ask it to enforce its own laws; but if, through remissness, or neglect, or secret connivance with the guilty, that redress was not afforded, and no attempt was made to bring the offenders to punishment, we should not only sink in the eyes of the world to the lowest level of infamy, but any power who had the means would be justified in using it to abate the nuisance, and no such power would ever hesitate about it.

We must not be lulled by our diplomatic success into the fatal delusion that our physical strength justifies in setting public opinion at defiance, or that a flag will be always respected simply because there is force enough in readiness to punish an outrage on it. We have a moral character to support, which is just as valuable to us as territory or population, and the richer, stronger, and more numerous we are, the more incumbent upon us does it become to preserve it intact from all stain. We have a perfect right to allow our laws, so far as they affect ourselves, to be set at nought, or relaxed, as we please; but in so far as they affect foreigners we are bound to see them rigidly enforced. There is no escaping from this conclusion, and the sooner we swallow and digest it the better. It is acknowledged on all hands that the Slave-trade is piracy, and that our flag protects it; and it is also acknowledged that we alone have the right to save that flag from abuse. If our own dignity were the only thing concerned, we might let the matter drop; but the life, liberty, and happiness of others is involved in it, and we have no right to hesitate. We have the road at last clear before us, and every one is waiting for us to do our duty.

General Cass, in his recent correspondence with Lord Napier, called attention to the fact that there was little use in keeping a squadron on the coast of Africa, as long as the market was left open in Cuba. The British have come to Cuba; the market is, however, still open, and our flag supplies it. Hundreds of cargoes of human flesh pass in every year, under the shelter of our ægis; no one dare interfere, but we. What does General Cass propose? The English squadron is waiting to assist him in any manner he chooses; or not at all, if he chooses. They are ready to do anything to attain this one object. Spanish Governors make their fortunes by the vilest corruption in this matter, and it is to our shameful supineness that they owe the hoards they carry back to Spain. Not a man amongst us has so much reason to glorify the Star-Spangled Banner, as the wretched creatures who are sent from Madrid to Havana, to make fortunes by connivance with thieves and pirates.

There are two or three courses open to us. We may either exercise the right of visit and search ourselves on all vessels using our colors, and maintain in the Gulf a force sufficiently large for that purpose—and this is by far the wisest and most dignified; or we may delegate the right to the British for a fixed period, under certain restrictions and for a fixed object; or we may unite with them, by making mutual concessions. One or other of these we must adopt, if we mean to hold the position of a first-class Power, and pay even trifling respect to decency and public opinion. Every hour we remain in our present position, is a blow struck at our most vital part—our reputation for integrity, truth and justice

Unjustifiable Homicide.—Divers political journals, in various parts of the country, are busily employed in slaughtering candidates. They have no more mercy upon any unfortunate gentleman who has happened to be thought of for President or Governor, than if he were a mad dog, but trot him out, and remorselessly knock him on the head.

What seems not only cruel but unnatural is, that these murders are committed under pretence of friendship. Nay, sometimes the friendship is no pretence, but real and sincere. In all these cases the victims, with their latest breath, cry "Save me from my friends!" Within the last few weeks, quite a number of prominent and promising public men have been thus killed off. They were utterly unable to resist their fate. The blow has come without warning, and in a moment all was over.

The truculent spirit which has already claimed so many victims is by no means laid. There is plenty of time yet to slay a host of aspirants. Almost every day a fresh candidate bites the dust. Verdict of the Public, sitting as a Coroner's Jury, "Died by the visitation of injudicious friends."

Right of Search—An Estray Restored to its Owner.

The search question rests, it seems, upon a still more satisfactory footing than that upon which we yesterday congratulated ourselves. Not only has the British Foreign Secretary announced to this Government an intention of abandoning the practical enforcement of the right of search, but, after careful consultation with the law officers of the Crown, Her Majesty's Ministers have decided that no right either of visitation or search exists, and have announced a determination to rest the non-user of the practice upon this conclusive foundation. Beyond this point the discussion need not be carried. There is no need of diplomacy to add assurance to such security. The violation of a friendly flag in the time of peace is thus reduced to an improbable contingency, for which, should it ever occur, there will be no pretence of right to relieve it from the grave responsibility of a *casus belli*.

Reviewing the subject from this pleasant epoch in its history, it is but just to remember that the enforcement of this exploded right has been less the settled policy of the British Government than the casual result of Lord Palmerston's idiosyncrasies. Our earliest complaints date with his active participation in the Melbourne administration of 1839–1841; and the only authoritative assertion of the right, in all its obnoxious excess, came at the same period from the same intemperate statesman. No sooner had Lord Aberdeen succeeded to the Foreign Office, than the practical exercise of the pseudo-right was wholly abandoned; the Admiralty dispatching as fresh instructions to the African Coast-guard the order:

> "The commanding officers of Her Majesty's ships on the African station will bear in mind that it is no part of their duty to capture, or visit, or in any way interfere with vessels of the United States, *whether these vessels shall have slaves on board or not.*"

The force of concession could go no further in practice. In the abstract, the right of search was as totally abandoned: but there was retained a dubious right to visit, as a means of verifying the flag, which Lord Aberdeen declared Her Majesty's Government could never relinquish. It remained, however, inoperative until, during the resumption of office by Lord Palmerston, occasion seemed to demand increased vigilance in the restraint of the Slave-trade, and with his accustomed audacity, the Premier revived and re-asserted the claim to search in all its length and breadth. Hence the whole batch of recent outrages, which, upon the retirement of Lord Palmerston, the administration of Lord Derby have handsomely disavowed, and have now placed beyond the danger of recurrence. Let the perished right therefore be remembered as the Palmerston claim to the right of search, and not the claim of Great Britain. We might as safely attribute any, the most marked of the ex-Minister's peculiarities, to the English Government, as this exceptional result of one of them.

Direct Trade with Ireland.

It is an ominous beginning for the new line of steamers that is to connect Ireland with New-York, that the first start of the *Indian Empire*, which is for the present the only ship put upon the line, should have been initiated by a disaster. She was to have left Galway on the 18th inst., the day before the departure of the *Arabia*, but owing to the carelessness or design of the pilots in charge of her, she ran upon the rocks in entering the harbor of that port, and was detained in consequence until the 19th. But if she left on that day she ought to have arrived in Halifax before the *Arabia*. The *Indian Empire* is a larger ship than either of the Cunard steamers, and it is supposed that by making her departures from Galway, the passage between London and New-York may be shortened from two to three days. The communication between Galway and London is to be by the way of Dublin and Holyhead. The transit from Galway to Dublin occupies but five hours by Railroad. The enterprise cannot be expected to yield much profit to the proprietors of the line, but it has the advantage of a mail contract from the British Government, and if the passage can be made in as short a time as has been calculated, the Galway route will soon monopolize the passenger business, and Galway will become an important port. That part of Ireland appears to be in a wretched condition at present, for, notwithstanding the natural advantages of the country, the people are in a state of great distress from the lack of employment, and according to the evidence given before the "Donegal Distress Committee," able-bodied laborers in that district can be hired at eight-pence per day. The establishment of a line of steamships from the principal port on the west of Ireland, therefore, would be hailed as a godsend to the people of the district, as it would not only afford them employment, but also furnish new facilities for those wishing to better their fortunes to emigrate to a country where work is sure and wages higher. Direct trade between New-York and Ireland has long since ceased, yet thirty years ago there were regular packet-ships trading between this port and Dublin, Belfast, Londonderry, and Newry. But Liverpool has gradually absorbed all the commerce of those ports, and like a great commercial maelstrom, has drawn into its vortex even the trade of Bristol, and other ports in the Irish Channel. Glasgow has more than held her own, and is now the only port in all Great Britain and Ireland, besides London, Liverpool, and Southampton, which maintains a direct trade with the United States. Though the Galway line has commenced with a disaster, and but one ship has been put upon it by the managers, it is not a wholly desperate adventure, and we hope, for the sake of Ireland, that it may prove successful.

The Weather.—The excessive heat of the last five days has made busy men of our Coroners. Yesterday they held nineteen inquests upon bodies that had died of *coup de soleil*, and, while engaged in their task, eight other cases were announced. Yet, we shall not be surprised if the weekly report of deaths shows that, notwithstanding this mortality from sun-stroke, the aggregate deaths of the City very little outnumber the average. Almost all the apoplexies of last week will be reported "sun-strokes" this week. Still it is not questioned that many strong men are struck down victims of the heat. Why more do not perish is the only wonder. How men can dig sewers, lay pavements, and carry up brick walls without a shadow to cool them from morning to night, and yet go home sound and hearty, is a mystery to the crowd who pant past them under umbrellas, fanning themselves as they ride. To a large class, laboring is not a matter of taste but of necessity, which dooms them to work at all times and seasons when work offers. But many people who can order their leisure are most wickedly reckless at this season. After sleepless nights—for the hot nights of these days permit sleep to none but the most calm of conscience and untroubled—they rise with seething brains, predisposed to apoplexy, and every glass of liquor they drink adds to the mischief, and increases the liability to succumb to the heat. Thick black coats and stove-pipe hats are an abomination which should be reckoned among the appliances of suicides while the sun is in Cancer. Wise men seek the shade, affect the effeminacy of sun-shades and fans, "drink even ice-waters and sodas in moderation," eat at their meals of fruit mostly, abhor spirituous drinks, indulge freely in their hot tea and coffee, which promote perspiration without debilitating, fall into no disputations or argumentations, and cultivate by all reasonable sacrifices "compatibility of temper" with each and every member of their families. The weather ambles with such folk, and the dog-days only add to their thrilling experiences.

A New Institution.

New-York rejoices in another "institution." The Small-pox, which in old times was only a casual visitor, is now settled among us, a permanent resident. If, in all Christendom, anybody wants it, here is the spot. If any physician wants practice, any medical student observation, here is the quarter to get either. If any philosopher in physic aspires to settle the disputed questions of variolous habit, let him shy Philadelphia as a rural district, and Boston as a quiet, healthy village, and come at once to the great Small-pox metropolis, where he shall see everything worth embracing in a nomenclature of disease exhibited on the largest scale. We are not boasting of any trifling or temporary advantage. We have no more Small-pox this week than we had last, and we have had less this month than last. Still, within eleven years we have had 50,000 cases in this single City, and 5,000 deaths from it, and if this does not entitle us to the consideration of a head-quarters for the disease, we despair of ever attaining that honor.

The merit of establishing this institution cannot all be accredited to one man. The City Inspector, by his masterly inactivity and exclusive attention to the financial affairs of his department, has done what he could to make us acquainted with the Small-pox. The Common Council, by refusing to sanction any of the various projects which the enemies of the medical profession suggested for heading it off, have done what they could. Our princely merchants, by encouraging their vessels to run Quarantine when it was possible, with their pock-smitten cargo of emigrants, have done noble service; and an intelligent people, by saving their quarters and laughing at the invitations on the dead-walls to "go and be vaccinated," have done what they could—and their joint efforts are crowned with success, so that Small-pox is never lacking from our midst. This is another argument in favor of New-York as the great centre of medical instruction. We hope the Colleges will not neglect to note it in their next issue of their modest Circulars. Meanwhile, we observe with pleasure that it is the custom of our authorities when distinguished foreigners visit us to take them to the Tombs and the Five Points, where they are most likely to get a close view of our new lion, not omitting at the close of the day's sight-seeing to drop in upon the Small-pox Hospital on Blackwell's Island.

A Hopeless Proposition.—The Charleston *Mercury*, which is prolific in schemes for advancing the interests of the South, and provoking a dissolution of the Union, proposes now that

> "The Southern States establish a Congress, with limited powers, to meet at stated times until her grievances are redressed; that it shall be the business of this Congress to discuss the rights and wrongs of the South, and recommend to the Southern States measures of redress."

This is one of the most innocent and practicable schemes that has ever been broached in that quarter. The measure is peculiarly adapted to Southern tastes and institutions, and would afford a natural vent for the effervescing patriotism which so frequently startles and amuses the public by unseemly explosions, for the lack of some proper means of ventilation. If the proposed Congress were held in the intervals of the National Congress, it would be all the better, and afford the public some pleasant reading at a season of the year which is apt to be extremely dull. For these reasons, we should be very glad to see the proposed scheme carried into immediate operation. Not the least danger to the stability of the Union need be apprehended from such a Congress, for, if its meetings were to continue, as the *Mercury* proposes, until the "grievances" of the South are redressed, they would be held until the crack of doom. The redressal of Southern grievances would prove a hopeless task—a fresh crop of them would spring up at the meeting of every Congress. The South without a grievance is a contingency which no prudent man will ever calculate upon.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—This is positively the last night of the season, and the last time that we shall have an opportunity of seeing Mme. Gazzaniga and Signor Brignoli, (whose benefit it is,) both artists being on the eve of departure for Europe. Auber's opera of "Masaniello" (three acts) and "La Traviata" will be given. Mme. Gazzaniga will sing her famous Cuban song, the "Orange Girl."

Mr. Moss' benefit, yesterday afternoon and evening, passed off in a perfectly satisfactory manner to every one except Mr. Moss, this being one of those occasions on which the public gets decidedly the best of it. The attendance in the evening was not what it should have been considering that Matilda Heron played one of her principal parts; that John Brougham brought his hearty and wholesome humor to the rescue, and that Signor Amodio and other excellent vocalists tendered their assistance. Nor was this all; a new *danseuse*, Mlle. Christine, electrified the audience with the graceful lightness and elegance of her dancing; and two wonderful little children, Alice and Emmeline, also executed a couple of *pas* with the most astonishing and amusing expertness. Altogether, the entertainment was one of which Mr. Moss may feel proud.

Metropolitan Music Hall.—Another attempt to revive the dead and gone Greek drama will be made here to-night. The play is "Electra," and will be interpreted by a company engaged expressly for the purpose.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Army Order Relative to the Troops on Route for Utah.

Gen. Harney to Assume Command of the Department of the West—Gen. Johnston to Remain in Utah.

Settlement of the St. Domingo Difficulties—Mexican Affairs, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Tuesday, June 29.

Through the courtesy of the Assistant Adjutant-General, I am enabled to lay before the readers of the Times the following important Army Order, in advance of its publication elsewhere:

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 17.

Head-Quarters of the Army, June 29, 1858.

On the supposition, which at this distance seems probable, that the Mormons no longer intend to oppose an armed resistance to the entrance of the United States troops into the Valley of Salt Lake, the General-in-Chief, after full consultation with the Secretary of War, directs that the following disposition of the troops now in, and on the march to the Department of Utah, shall be made without delay:

First—The troops to remain in the Department of Utah, under the command of Brevet Brigadier-General Johnston, will be eight companies of the Second Dragoons, Phelps' Battery of the Fourth Artillery, Reynolds' Company of the Third Artillery, and three regiments of infantry—the Fifth, Tenth, and either the Sixth or the Seventh.

Second—The ten companies of the Fourth Artillery, and D and K companies of the Second Dragoons, will, for the present, occupy the District of the Platte, as directed in General Orders No. 6 from the Headquarters of the Army, for the purpose of keeping open the communication between the Missouri and Utah. The troops in the District of the Platte will be subject to the orders of the commanding officer of the Department of Utah.

Third—Six companies of the First Cavalry will remain on the Plains during the Summer, and till as late in the Autumn as the grass and the season will permit, then to return to Fort Riley or Leavenworth, as may hereafter be determined. Whilst out they will make excursions among the Indian tribes whose conduct may been suspected of unfriendliness, for the purpose of impressing upon them the power of the United States, and of confirming them in their present pacific professions. The commanding officer of these companies will keep the commanding officers of the military posts in the Platte District, and of forts Riley and Leavenworth, notified where communications will find him. He will make reports by every opportunity to Department and General Headquarters. The remaining companies of the First Cavalry to return at once to Fort Riley.

Fourth—Barry's and Hunt's batteries will be immediately sent back to Fort Leavenworth

Fifth—After completing the work of coöperating with the battalion of the Sixth Infantry, in opening a road to Camp Scott, *via* the Cheyenne Pass, the company of Engineer Soldiers will return to West Point, New-York.

Sixth—The troops sent from New-Mexico as an escort to Captain Marcy will be sent back to that department.

Seventh—Reliable, though not official, accounts of Indian hostilities of some magnitude in Washington and Oregon Territories, making it advisable to strengthen the force now in that quarter, a regiment of infantry, either the Sixth or the Seventh, (probably the former,) as the commander in Utah may determine, will be sent as soon as he can safely spare it, to Fort Walla Walla.

The necessary subsistence and other stores and transportation for this movement will be taken from the supplies now in, or on the way to Utah.

If he should obtain information to cause him to believe it unsafe for the regiment to direct its march upon Walla Walla, the Commander in Utah will order it by such other route to the Department of the Pacific as he may judge best.

Eighth—The one year's subsistence now on the way in the contractors' trains for the troops already in Utah, as well as for the whole of the reinforcements originally destined for the same Department, will not, except in a very extreme case, be broken in upon or diverted from their destination, but will be sent forward, in order to afford, with care, about two years' supply for the smaller force designated above to remain in the Department of Utah.

The First Cavalry, the troops in the District of the Platte, and those who are to return to Fort Leavenworth, will be subsisted from the supplies originally ordered to be thrown forward for the consumption of the reinforcements on the route to Utah, and from the year's supply for one thousand five hundred men now going forward from Fort Leavenworth.

Of the thirty-nine hundred beeves on the way to Utah, not to exceed one thousand of those belonging to the United States may, if necessary, be stopped and applied to the use of the troops in the District of the Platte, First Cavalry, etc.

As it is believed the troops in Utah will have consumed their present supply of subsistence stores before those on the way in the contractors' trains will reach them, Brigadier-General Harney will, if the time of the receipt of this order and the then position of the supplies should make it praticable, take all the Government mule-wagons now with the reinforcements which can possibly be spared, and load them lightly with the principal articles of subsistence, such as flour, bacon, coffee, sugar, dessicated vegetables, vinegar, etc., and send them forward with dispatch to General Johnston.

Ninth—Of the Quartermasters' supplies also on wheels for Utah, a sufficient quantity for the troops in the District of the Platte, the First Cavalry, etc., will be taken from the trains by the Principal Quartermaster, the remainder to continue forward as originally ordered.

The same officer will examine the packages of clothing, and take forward a two years' supply for the troops designated for Utah, and direct such disposition of the supplies to be made as the service may require.

Of the 1,000 horses now *en route* for Utah, some 200 may be retained by Brigadier-General Harney for service elsewhere.

Tenth—A distribution of the ordnance supplies, arms and amunition also *en route* for Utah, will be made, viz.: Those put up for the troops in Utah will, of course, go forward. Of such as were intended for the reinforcements, obtained on requisition by First Lieutenant Shunk of the Ordnance, enough will be taken to supply the wants of the First Cavalry, the troops in the district of the Platte, and these to return to Fort Leavenworth—the remainder to continue forward to Utah with First Lieutenant Shunk and the enlisted Ordnance detachment under his command.

Eleventh—Lieut.-Col. G. H. Crossman, Deputy Quartermaster-General, and Captains P. T. Turnley and George H. Paige, Assistant Quartermasters, are assigned to duty in the Department of Utah, and under instructions of Brigadier-General Harney, will accompany the trains and troops for the Utah Department.

Captain W. S. Hancock, Assistant Quartermaster, will also be placed on duty with these trains, and will be sent with the regiment of Infantry to the Department of the Pacific, to be assigned to duty by the officer commanding in Oregon and Washington Territories.

Brevet Major E. B. Babbitt, Assistant Quartermaster, will be stationed at Fort Laramie.

Captain W. L. Cabell, Assistant Quartermaster, is assigned to duty at Fort Kearney.

Twelfth—Captain M. D. L. Simpson, Commissary of Subsistence, will, immediately on the receipt hereof, proceed with the Order in the most expeditious manner to overtake Brigadier-General Harney, and report to him for the special duty of superintending, under his orders, the arrangements of the Commissary Department, made necessary by the changes herein ordered. After completing this duty, he will rejoin his station at Fort Leavenworth.

Thirteenth—Surgeon J. J. B. Wright and the other medical officers now under Brigadier-General Harney, will continue on duty with the troops, or, with the exception of Surgeon Wright, go to Utah with the Seventh Infantry recruits, etc., as that Commander may direct.

The necessary medical supplies for the First Cavalry, etc., will be taken from those now *en route* for Utah, the remainder to go forward as originally ordered.

Fourteenth—The Paymaster furthest in advance on the march will proceed with his funds to Utah. The other Paymasters will remain on duty in the District of the Platte.

Fifteenth—The destination of the officers of the Topographical Engineers, heretofore assigned to duty with the troops for Utah, will not be changed. They will proceed to Department-Headquarters and report for duty to Brevet Brigadier-General Johnston.

Sixteenth—The change in the destination of a portion of the supplies, as hereinbefore ordered, will, if possible, be made at, or this side of Fort Laramie.

Seventeenth—General Harney will also give such orders as may be necessary to send forward the officers, recruits and remounts belonging to or destined for the the corps already in Utah, and such further instructions to carry into effect the provisions of this order as he may find the state of the service to call for. After accomplishing this duty, he will return to St. Louis, Mo., and assume command of the Department of the West.

Eighteenth—Assistant Adjutant-General D. C. Buell will remain attached to the Staff of Brigadier-General Harney, and accompany him to St. Louis, there to resume his position at the head-quarters of the Department of the West.

Nineteenth—If, in his march to the West, Brigadier-General Harney should receive satisfactory intelligence that the voluntary submission of the Mormons to the Federal authorities, assumed in the preamble to this order, is not to be relied upon, but, on the contrary, serious resistance to the entrance of our advanced forces into Salt Lake Valley on the part of these people is probable, the General, in the exercise of a sound discretion, will continue to advance with the whole of the reinforcements now *en route* for that Territory, or with such parts thereof, in addition to the 6th and 7th regiments of Infantry and Reynolds' Battery, as to him may seem necessary; and personally the General will continue with the partial reinforcements, or return and assume command of the Department of the West, as he may prefer.

By command of Brevet Lieutenant-General Scott.

IRVIN C. McDOWELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Lieut. Raxon, of the Ordnance Corps, left this afternoon as an express, to bear the above Order to Capt. Simpson at Fort Leavenworth, who proceeds with it to Gen. Harney.

Capt. McIntosh reports our difficulties with St. Domingo as amicably settled. Baez has surrendered to Santana. As Capt. McIntosh left the port the St. Domingo fleet passed in, to be turned over to the successful party.

Gen. Robles has dispatches only from the Mexican Consul at New-Orleans—nothing definite from Mexico. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Tuesday, June 29.

The Navy Department has confirmatory accounts of the proceedings of Commodore McIntosh at St. Domingo. The Dominican fleet, with the exception of a bark which returned to her original owner, had been given over to Santana, who, with his troops, would immediately occupy the city. It is true, as has been rumored, that he gave Commodore McIntosh the most solemn assurances of the protection of all American citizens, and expresses to our Government his great desire to maintain the most amicable relations with it.

By order of the War Department, a military post, to be known as Fort Abercrombie, will be established on the most eligible site near the head of navigation of the Red River of the North, in Minnesota. Operations will commence without delay. Two companies from Fort Ripley, and one from Fort Ridgely, are charged with its construction. The post of Fort Ripley will be broken up.

The Secretary of the Navy has instructed the Bureau of Construction to prepare a drawing of plans for building, without unnecessary delay, the eight vessels-of-war recently authorized by Congress. Two will probably be constructed at the Philadelphia Navy-Yard, and one at each of the other yards, with the exception of that at Washington. It is said that the side-wheel steamer for the China Sea will be built at the California Navy-Yard.

The Secretary of the Navy intends leaving Washington shortly, for the purpose of inspecting the Northern Navy Yards.

It is said the affairs of Mexico occupy the attention of the Administration.

Moving of the Troops.

St. Louis, Tuesday, June 29.

A dispatch, dated Leavenworth, the 27th, by the steamer *Platte Valley*, to Booneville, says that the two companies of the Second Infantry coming to garrison Fort Leavenworth, together with two companies of the same command now at Fort Scott, are ordered back to Fort Randall. They will be accompanied by 260 recruits, who will arrive here within ten days from the Eastern States.

This movement is understood to have reference to the reported hostile attitude of the Indians in Nebraska. The officers commanding this detachment are Captains Lovell, Lyons and Gardner, and Lieut. Smith.

Later from Havana.

Charleston, Tuesday, June 29.

The steamship *Cahowba* has arrived from Havana and Key West 25th inst.

She brings no political news of importance.

Sugars were in active request at unchanged prices, except inferior descriptions, which were depressed.

Cuba Molasses was selling at 3½ reals, and Muscovado do. at 1 real dearer.

Sterling exchange 12@13 ℔ cent. premium. Exchange on Northern cities 1½@2 ℔ cent. premium.

The frigate *Wabash* arrived at Key West on the 19th inst. Crew all healthy.

Vermont Republican State Convention.

Montpelier, Vt., Tuesday, June 29.

The Republican State Convention held here today, nominated Hiland Hill, of Bennington, for Governor; Burnham Martin, of Chelsea, for Lieutenant-Governor; and Henry M. Bates, of Northfield, for State Treasurer. Senator Collamer, Hon. W. C. Howard, M. C., from Michigan, and others addressed the Convention, which was largely attended and very enthusiastic.

Democratic Congressional Nomination in Indiana.

Cincinnati, Tuesday, June 29.

The Democratic Convention of the Fourth Indiana Congressional District to-day nominated W. S. Holman, Anti-Lecompton, for Congress.

Missouri Politics.

St. Louis, Tuesday, June 29.

The Republicans of the St. Louis Congressional District, in Convention, yesterday nominated the Hon. Frank P. Blair, Jr, for reelection to Congress, by acclamation. Resolutions were passed re affirming the doctrine of Thomas Jefferson, denouncing the Administration, opposing negro equality, advocating the extinction of Slavery in Missouri and the removal of the negroes from the State.

Three full tickets are now in the field, American, Democratic and Republican.

Rioting in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, June 29.

At an alarm of fire last night, a fight occurred between members of the Moyamensing and Shiffler Fire Companies, in which Samuel Carr, a member of the latter, was instantly killed by a pistol ball through the head. Two other men were wounded.

A fracas occurred in the evening on board the Gloucester Ferry-boat, in which Mr. B. Neal was killed. The murderer escaped.

The Sailing of the Europa.

Boston, Tuesday, June 29.

The R. M. steamship *Europa* will leave here for Liverpool at noon to-morrow. All dispatches placed in the Telegraph-office No. 21 Wall-street, New-York, so as to reach here by 11 A. M. on that day, will be promptly forwarded. Her mails close at 9 A. M.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

St. Johns, N. F., Tuesday, June 29—10 A. M.

The weather is cloudy, with a west-southwest wind. H. B. M. steamer *Porcupine*, which is to pilot the *Niagara* into Trinity Bay, arrived here yesterday, and leaves to-day for Bay of Bull's Arm, the head of Trinity Bay. The *Porcupine* left Cork on the 6th inst.

Drowned while Bathing.

Port Jervis, Tuesday, June 29.

Col. Sam Fowler's eldest daughter Laura, while bathing in the Nevisink River, near his residence, in company with her younger sister and a servant girl, was accidentally drowned on Monday evening. The bodies were found about three hours after they went down. The daughter of Col. Fowler was about 11 years old, and the other girl about 14.

The Florida at Savannah.

Savannah, Tuesday, June 29.

The steamship *Florida* arrived here in sixty hours from New-York.

Distillery Burned.

Cincinnati, Tuesday, June 29.

The distillery of George Curry, with three adjoining buildings, three miles below Covington, Ky., as entirely destroyed last night. Loss estimated at $30,000; no insurance.

Monsieur Belly.—This gentleman, who has recently figured extensively in Nicaraguan affairs, and who has been variously reported as an agent of the French Emperor for securing the Nicaraguan transits, a speculator on his own private account, and at other times as a confidence man on a large scale, arrived in this City by the steamer *Empire City* on Monday, and took lodgings at the Hotel St. Denis. Since his arrival he appears to have paid the penalty which all celebrated men suffer—that of being extensively stared at, and of being "pumped." Mr. Belly, however, as all great men should, takes the matter philosophically; and as not one in ten of the reporters who have called on him could speak French, and as he cannot speak a word of intelligible English, the interviews have been mostly confined to pantomime, ending with a mutual bow, the inquirers leaving about as wise as when they called.

Mr. Belly is an intelligent-looking, dapper little Frenchman, below the medium height, of a sandy complexion, a little bronzed, his eye a full hazel, his nose a little aquiline, his whiskers neatly trimmed, and his *moustache* clipped to the requirements of the season. He may, safely, be called good looking. He dresses plainly; the only jewelry he wears being a massive gold watch-guard. A modest ribbon ornamented a button hole on his left breast. He had literally nothing to communicate respecting his visit to Central America; and disclaimed having been there on any "mission" at all. He was, however, on his way home to Paris, but intended, as a matter of politeness, to first pay his respects to the officers of the Government, and for this purpose he will leave for Washington this morning. He good humoredly remarked that the public must have regarded him as some ferocious looking personage, judging from the attentions he had received. On the whole, Mr. Belly plainly has no interests in Nicaragua or elsewhere in which he cares to engage the assistance of the public, or of its ever humble servant, the Press; on the contrary, he appears like a person who would prefer to be let alone. On these accounts he is at least a refreshing novelty.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

THE MAILS BY THE ARIEL.

The Debate on the India Bill in the House of Commons.

THE FRENCH ARMAMENT.

The London Times on the Search Question.

The Markets, The Funds, &c., &c.

The steamship *Ariel*, of the Vanderbilt line, arrived at this port last evening with files and dispatches to the 16th inst. Much of her intelligence has been anticipated by our telegram from the *Arabia*. We are, nevertheless, enabled to present various particulars of interest and moment.

In the House of Lords, June 14, on the motion of the Earl of MALMESBURY, the second reading of the Oaths bill was postponed, on account of the indisposition of the Earl of DERBY. The Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act Amendment bill went through Committee. A discussion on the general efficiency of the militia followed. Nothing more of importance took place, and the House adjourned.

In the House of Commons, Lord STANLEY moved the fifth resolution, on the Government of India, "That, with a view to the efficiency and independence of the Council, it is expedient that it be partly nominated and partly elected." Lord J. RUSSELL moved, by way of amendment, that the members of the Council be appointed by Her Majesty. He would have all the members nominated by the Crown, through a Minister of the Crown, responsible for what he did. After some discussion, the House divided, and Lord J. RUSSELL's amendment was negatived by 250 to 185. The resolution, after a few words of explanation from Lord J. RUSSELL and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was agreed to. On the order for the second reading of the Peace Preservation (Ireland) act continuance bill, Mr. BAGWELL moved to defer the second reading for six months. Upon a division, the amendment was negatived by 168 to 29, and the bill was read a second time. The House then adjourned.

The London *Times* city article, Monday, June 14, has the following: "The statement in the *Moniteur*, in confirmation of that made by Mr. DISRAELI on Friday, that France has not recently engaged in any extraordinary naval or military preparations, exercised no particular influence, and the news from the United States was not regarded as important."

THE AUSTRALIAN GOLD SHIPS.

The departures of gold ships for England since the last mail were: the *Norfolk*, on April 1, with 82,570 ounces, and the *Royal Charter*, April 11, with 93,732 ounces. Including the amounts by the *Medway* and *Indemnity*, upwards of £900,000 is known to be on its way to this country.

The U. S. steam frigate *Powhatan* was at Singapore on the 19th April, *en route* to Hong Kong.

The Paris correspondent to the *Times* says, a notice was sent around to the papers not to publish or allude to the article in the *Times* on the French armaments, and of which information was received by telegraph from London. It would also appear that measures were taken to prevent its being known in the provinces. It is apprehended, and justly, that anything which would lead to a supposition of estrangement from England, would produce a panic all over the country. A Berlin engineer has discovered a new bullet casting machine, which can turn out 4,000 Minie bullets in one hour.

The *Herald* says: Accounts from China are rather more satisfactory, as respects trade, but the demand for silver is again increasing. This will lead to extensive shipments, which must again cause gold to be withdrawn for the necessary remittances. The private letters state that there is a much better expectation of future commercial relations with this quarter of the globe.

The Melbourne *Argus* states, while a grand scheme of railways was under consideration, the electric telegraph was rapidly connecting the Australian colonies. We are in correspondence by the electric telegraph with all our gold fields, and with all the principal towns of the interior. Our telegraphic system has penetrated the northern colony of New-South Wales, and reached the boundary of South Australia. In the course of a few weeks the submarine cable will place us in communication with the neighboring island of Tasmania. The Congregationalists of Victoria had determined, under the advice of Mr. BINNEY, to depute Rev. Mr. POORE to England for 13 ministers. The *Times* says that the Cunard Company have taken the Australian mail contract. The bare announcement that such an alliance is probable will, we have no doubt, be hailed with the greatest satisfaction by all classes. It appears that the transfer of the business of the Edinburg and Glasgow Bank to the Clydesville Banking Company will be effected on the 21st of June.

The *Norfolk*, from Melbourne for London, with £330,300 in gold, was spoken with at sea on the 11th instant by the steamer *Atrato*, from the West Indies, and may perhaps arrive off the Coast in the course of a few days.

The *Express* says a telegraphic dispatch announces that the electric cable between the citadel of Messina and the new Fort of Reggio, was successfully sunk on the 4th of this month.

The Emperor LOUIS NAPOLEON has resolved that experiments shall be made with rifled cannon at the Camp of Chalons.

The Viceroy of Egypt has ordered that the system of field artillery, introduced by the Emperor of the French, shall be introduced into his service. The Egyptian army is fixed this year at 18,000 men.

The *Express* says: "In some of the French advices an anticipation is expressed that the Bank of France will soon reduce their rate of discount from 3½ to 3 per cent.

The *Moniteur* of June 12 contains the following: "About three months since, the English newspapers pretended that the French Government was making great warlike preparations. The *Moniteur* denied the fact; the same assertions are now renewed; we deny them again. The military and naval forces established a year since for the budget of 1857 have not been increased."

The *Times'* Paris correspondent writes: "Pursuant to orders given by the Emperor, all the regiments of infantry of the line are to receive rifles in exchange for the smooth-barreled muskets with which they are at present armed."

It is stated, in the *Times*, that the Emperor of Russia has invited the Duke DE MONTEBELLO, French Ambassador at St Petersburg, to accompany him in the journey he purposes making in the southern provinces of the Empire.

The *Herald* says M. DE MORNAY, a lieutenant in a cavalry regiment, has been authorized, by special decree, to assume the name and title of his maternal grandfather, the late Marshal SOULT, Duke of Dalmatia.

The *Times* says the Constantinople news of the 5th inst., is as follows: Two steamers and a frigate have been sent to the Herzegovina with troops and ammunition. Count WALEWSKI has assured FAUD PACHA that the French Government does not intend to impede any measures that may be taken for suppressing the insurrection in the Herzegovina.

The *Times'* Chinese correspondent says: At Canton all has remained quiet up to this time. Rumors are current that the Chinese propose destroying the dwellings occupied by foreigners on the Honan Side. We have not heard of the arrival of HWANG, the new Viceroy, in the vicinity of Canton. It is reported from the North that the City of Nankin has been taken by the Imperial troops. This, however, requires confirmation. In an engagement between the Imperialists and rebels, near Nankin, the former are said to have suffered severely.

The military authorities have declined to place on trial the antagonists of M. PENE, on the ground that the civil courts have refused to proceed against the latter.

The Paris correspondent of the *Globe* states that the Hungarian General KMETI, who shared with Sir W. WILLIAMS of Kars the glory of that siege, is put at the head of the Turkish army acting against Montenegro. OMAR PASHA, equally a Hungarian or Croat, made short work of the rebels some years ago, and the new Commander-in-Chief is likely to settle the matter off-hand.

A prize fight between PADDOCK and SAYERS for the championship of England, came off on the 15th inst. After fifteen rounds, SAYERS was declared the victor.

Lady MORGAN, the distinguished novelist and traveler, is lying at the point of death.

The India Bill.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—SUCCESS OF THE MINISTRY.

The debate on the Government India Bill was resumed in the House of Commons on the 14th inst. Lord STANLEY moved the fifth resolution, "That with a view to the efficiency and independence of the Council, it is expedient that it should be partly nominated and partly elected." After some debate, Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved, by way of amendment, that "the members of the Council be appointed by her Majesty."

The Committee divided, the numbers were

For the amendment	185
Against it	250
Majority	65

The resolution was then agreed to.

The French Armament.

The *Moniteur* of June 13th has the following paragraph:

"About three months ago the English journals pretended that the French Government were preparing extraordinary armaments. The *Moniteur* contradicted the fact. The same assertions are now repeated; we contradict them again. The land and sea forces established a year ago for the budget of 1857 have not been augmented."

The Parisian Conferences.

The correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 11th, says:

"The Conferences on the Principalities met again yesterday, pursuant to notice. As I have already observed, the public generally seem more occupied with the internal condition of the country than with foreign questions at this moment. The Plenipotentiaries are going on slowly enough, and it is thought they will not be able to bring matters to a close for some time to come. When a desire exists to start objections, of course it is easy to find them. An additional cause of delay will probably be the visit of the Emperor to Chalons, Plombières, &c. As for the Moldo-Wallachians themselves, they would probably acquiesce in any arrangement that may be adopted by the Plenipotentiaries. Whatever one may think about the fitness or unfitness of these populations, for completely independent government or free institutions, it is difficult for us to give them less than what the Russians did years ago. Russia does not, I believe, appear to take an active part in the business, but she has persons to promote her interests. Her great advantage would be to see a serious dissension between France and England, and that the Plenipotentiaries should separate without coming to any arrangement, and in that case an insurrection would probably break out in both Principalities. The only constitution that has a chance of duration is one that has the habits and usages of the population for its basis. France, who cares but little for her own liberty, seems very anxious about guarding other people's. The gasconading of the *Moniteur* did much harm, and the effects of it are now felt by the Congress.

It is affirmed that the principle of the *non*-reunion of the Principalities was adopted by the Conference yesterday."

The correspondent of the *Daily News* writes, June 14:

"The secret of their proceedings has hitherto been so well kept that I feel little confidence in repeating rumors of what has been lately done. It is asserted that the Union of the Principalities has been formally rejected by four votes to three, England, Austria, Turkey, and Prussia having voted against, and France, Russia and Sardinia, for it. This is very safe news to give, because if not already true it will be so ultimately. I repeatedly said long ago that the principle of the Union had been sacrificed, and I am quite certain that no member of this Conference has had from the first the slightest doubt about the result. It is, however, further affirmed that in the last sittings it was voted by a majority against a violent opposition on the part of Austria, that two representative assemblies should be permanently established in the Principalities."

The Search Question.

From the London Times.

The Committee on Foreign Relations of the United States reports, on the authority of the United States Consul at Havana, that no less than 15 American vessels, anchored in the harbors of Cuba, have been subjected to a police inspection by English cruisers, and have been compelled to exhibit their papers. It is also stated that many American vessels on the high seas have been pursued, fired into, and compelled to stop, and, after all due allowances for the loose statements of mariners, for the malignant inventions of slave-traders, and for the exaggerations of popular orators, it is impossible to suppose that the allegations with respect to English interference are altogether unfounded. Irresponsible triflers may denounce the cowardice of considering either legal right or national expediency when there is an opportunity of appealing to the prejudices which have long been connected with the Anti-Slavery crusade; but in the presence of a grave danger all who have the means of influencing the policy of the country are bound to inquire *whether the course which has been pursued is prudent, and especially whether it is justified by the principles of international law*. A quarrel with the United States would be at the best a grievous misfortune, but if it is precipitated by the false pride of persevering in willful wrong, it becomes one of the gravest crimes which can be perpetrated by any English Government. The vindication of that Slave-Trade policy which has long been condemned by all thoughtful politicians, is, in fact, wholly irrelevant to the present question. The dangerous irritation which prevails throughout the Union arises from a belief that the English cruisers have been guilty of a gross violation of the freedom of the seas, and the wildest philanthropist will scarcely venture to maintain that the duty of enforcing the Spanish treaties carries with it the right of violating the immunity of the American flag. If there is a particle of truth in the repeated complaints which have been brought forward the English cruisers must, under some unaccountable misapprehension, have attempted to exercise a superintendence over American vessels, and such a pretension is as untenable as if it were a claim to land a file of soldiers for the purpose of controlling the Irish immigrants on the quays of New-York. Declaimers who boast of the superiority of the English navy, and insist on the importance of suppressing the Slave-trade, misunderstand the question at issue. It may possibly be right to incur the enmity of a great nation, in reliance on our strength and for the maintenance of a just cause; but no jurist or statesman in either hemisphere would deny that the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations suggests a *primâ facie* case for retractation and redress. The alleged facts may be contradicted or explained away, but they cannot be adopted and carried through by idle bluster.

The taunts which may be directed against the hurried avoidance of a collision will not influence any statesman who understands the true meaning of national dignity. For States, as for private men, the first rule of honor is to be in the right, and "rather to suffer than to do a wrong," nor is it possible in the conduct of affairs to separate the cause of the public safety from the vindication of the credit of the country. The moment is one of some peril, in consequence of the universal excitement which has for the moment lulled all internal dissensions, from the Great Lakes to the mouths of the Mississippi. The undignified eagerness of the politicians at Washington to trade in the general indignation may be a just ground for censure and disapprobation, but in the first instance it is a significant fact. At the same time, it is worth noticing that the most rabid enemies of England are, as on all former occasions of quarrel, the philanthropic sympathizers of the North. Mr. HALE thinks the resolutions of the Foreign Relations Committee inadequate; Mr. WILSON is for a vigorous defence of the national flag; and Mr. SEWARD loses no time in expressing his concurrence in the general resistance to our efforts for suppressing the Slave-trade. It is not surprising that popular ignorance should misapprehend the feelings which characterize the different sections of the Union; but the American enemies of Slavery are always ready to buy off the unpopularity which attaches to their creed by an ostentatious display of animosity against their brother philanthropists in England.

More than one candidate for popular applause in America has suggested that it would be better to place the adverse party under the necessity of demanding redress, and, notwithstanding the great superiority of the English force in the Cuban waters, it is not impossible that some American officer may bid for promotion by an attempt to capture some isolated sloop or gunboat. If the violent proposals which have been put forward were wholly unprovoked it would only remain to repel force by force, but the first indispensable preparation for war or peace must consist in placing ourselves in harmony with public law. At present the trouble which has arisen is in a great measure unintelligible; for, although it was certain that the activity of our cruisers on the Cuban coast would cause some irritation, the alleged interference with the American flag admits of no apparent explanation. Admiral HOUSTON STEWART is an officer of approved capacity, who has had the advantage of political as well as of professional experience, and it is certain that neither the late nor the present Board of Admiralty has encouraged him to trangress his legal powers. *Yet the arguments put forward in the American Journals admit of no answer, unless the facts on which they are founded can be wholly contradicted.* No English diplomatist would pretend that the American statute which condemns the Slave-trade as piratical can have the effect of bringing the crime as piracy, under the jurisdiction of foreign authorities. The protests against the right of search during the time of peace are directed against a claim which has been abandoned since the conclusion of the treaty of 1842, and the English Government can hardly be said to yield to menace pretensions which have never been put forward.

When the storm has blown over, it will well become the Government and the House of Commons to reconsider a policy which has led us to the verge of such a quarrel. The utmost forbearance on the part of English officers, will never reconcile the American people to the supervision of a foreign maritime police almost within sight of their own shores, and it may be doubted whether the activity of a French squadron in the Channel would be more willingly tolerated by English opinion. If it is still necessary to keep up the national consistency by maintaining a Slave-trade squadron, less mischief will be done by its return to its ancient cruising-ground on the Coast of Africa; but it is certainly not a point of national honor to persevere, at the hazard of war, in a system which has been organized within twelve or fifteen months.

From the London Daily News.

The American statesmen have one clear advantage over us in the controversy. They can appeal to the principles of the English Courts of Admiralty, as fixed by Lord STOWELL in the celebrated decision of *Le Louis*, in direct contravention of this assumed right of visitation as a right to be exercised in time of peace. The case of *Le Louis* arose out of a seizure of a French vessel concerned in the Slave-Trade, after that trade had been rendered criminal by French law, but before the conclusion of any convention between this country and France for its suppression. That is exactly the present state of thing as regards the Slave-trade between this country and the United States. By the legislation of the United States the African Slave-trade is, in the most unqualified terms, declared to be piracy; but the Government of Washington has steadily and uniformly refused to become a party to any convention authorizing the mutual right of visitation or search. The French vessel *Le Louis* was, in time of peace, captured by a British cruiser on the coast of Africa after resistance to a demand to *visit* and search. She was carried into Sierra Leone and condemned. On appeal to our Court of Admiralty, then presided over by Lord STOWELL, the sentence was reversed, and it was judicially decided that "the right of visitation and search on the high seas did not exist in time of peace." If it belonged to one nation, it must be held to belong equally to all, and these claims would lead to gigantic mischief and universal war. "No one nation," remarked Lord STOWELL, in his emphatic style, "has a right to force its way to the liberation of Africa by trampling on the independence of other States; or to procure an eminent good by means that are unlawful; or to press forward to a great principle by breaking through other great principles that stand in the way." This is the clear dictate of justice and good sense. A greater crime or a greater folly could not be committed than that of imperiling a war with the United States, by the Quixotic assertion of a fancied right, the existence of which has been thus denied in terms, by the greatest, and certainly not the least tenacious, of the English expounders of international law.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JUNE 14 and 15—The business transacted in COTTON has been very limited, and the sales barely reach 7,000 bales, 1,000 on speculation and for export. Prices partially ⅛d. lower, and the market closing flatly.

LIVERPOOL CORN AND BREADSTUFF MARKET.

JUNE 15—At this day's market there was a very small attendance of buyers, and the business done altogether insignificant. WHEAT and FLOUR, with a very slow retail sale, may be quoted nominally the same as on this day week, although had sales been forced, a further reduction must have been submitted to. OATS and OATMEAL may be quoted a turn lower. Yellow INDIAN CORN was firmly held at late rates, but White was about 6d. ℔ quarter lower, prime Northern being obtainable at 33s. 6d. ℔ quarter ex quay.

LONDON PRODUCE AND PROVISION MARKETS.

JUNE 15—TEA inactive, SUGAR firm. COFFEE quiet. RICE slow; MOLASSES unchanged; COCOA dull; TALLOW steady; SALTPETRE active at full prices.

OILS—Linseed slow; Olive quiet; Spirits of Turpentine, 46s.

METALS—The Iron market is very inactive; Spelter dull; Tin heavy.

The following is from the *Times'* City Article June 16:

"The English Funds opened this morning without alteration, and the market was subsequently dull. Consols were first quoted 96@⅛ ex-dividend, and after having receded to 95⅞, they left off at 96. Loans were in demand to-day in the Stock Exchange at 2 ℔ cent., and in the discount market there was also more inquiry. In the foreign exchanges this afternoon the rates were the same as last post. About £150,000 in bar gold was withdrawn from the Bank to day for exportation. The prospectus has been issued of the mail service to Australia, which is to be carried on under the management of Mr. CUNARD. Government aid is relied upon, and preliminary arrangements have been made to obtain ten efficient steamers. The capital is to be £600,000. In American Securities a further recovery took place in Illinois Central. New-York Central was also better."

The following is from the *Daily News* city article June 16:

"The Funds this morning, though dull, were steady in price, the firmness of the Paris Bourse, and the announcement in the French advices of the retirement of the Military Minister of the Interior, being viewed with satisfaction. Among the considerations which led to the unfavorable movement in the Funds later in the day were news of a reaction in the Paris Bourse, and a rumor of a large withdrawal of gold from the Bank."

FOREIGN OFFICE, LONDON, June 15.—Notice is hereby given that the charge payable on the issue of a Foreign Office passport is reduced from 6 shillings to 2 shillings.

The Hot Weather—Twenty-eight More Deaths by Sun-stroke.

There was more air stirring yesterday than on either of the four preceding days, but in the sun it was anything but comfortable. Fans and ice-water were necessaries of life, and free perspiration was a *sine qua non*, for without it one could not long support existence. Those who were compelled to be present at public assemblages wished that public assemblages never gathered in warm weather. Those who were obliged to stay in the house were dissatisfied, and those who had to go out would fain have remained in doors. It was one of those days, in short, on which all are more or less discontented. It was a day for suicides and sun-strokes.

Inquests were held yesterday by the Coroners upon the bodies of the following persons who died from the effects of the excessive heat. A verdict of "death by sun-stroke" was rendered in each case.

JOHN MEHAN, a soap-fat gatherer, who resided in the rear of No. 280 East Thirteenth-street, went home Monday evening suffering from the effects of the excessive heat. His family were absent at the time, and on their return home found MEHAN dead. He was a native of Ireland and 49 years of age.

FREDERICK SCHULTZ, a German, was found at 9½ o'clock Monday evening in Elm street, suffering from the effects of sun stroke. He was taken to the Fourteenth Ward Station-house and died in a few minutes after his admission.

JAMES SCHIELE, a German butcher, died on board the steamboat *Ohio* while returning from the German festival. He resided at No. 27 Lispenard-street, and was 28 years of age.

MRS. ANN FINN was found yesterday forenoon at the corner of Broadway and Morris-street, suffering from the combined effects of the heat and liquor. She was removed to the Trinity-place Police Station, but died shortly afterwards. She was 40 years of age.

BARBARA BAILEY, a child three years of age, whose parents reside at No. 186 Third-street, was sun-struck yesterday forenoon while her mother was carrying her in her arms across the street. The infant died in less than five minutes.

TERRENCE MORGAN, an Irish laborer, 45 years of age, who resided at No. 121 Avenue A, was found at 2 P. M., yesterday, in the street, suffering from the effects of sun-stroke. He was taken by some Policemen into Bellevue Hospital and died immediately after admission.

BETSEY BOLEN, a Scotch woman, 34 years of age, was taken to Bellevue Hospital and died before medical remedies could be applied.

MARY POWEL, an Irish woman who resided at No. 101 Cannon street, was sun-struck at 1 P. M. yesterday, while hanging out clothes. A physician was immediately sent for, but she died before his arrival. She was 32 years of age.

GEORGE HERBERT, a German, 26 years of age, was found in the Fifth Ward at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, suffering from sun-stroke. He was taken to the City Hospital and died in about an hour.

RICHARD CRONLY, a boy 12 years of age, was playing yesterday on the Battery, when he was sun-struck. He was taken into Castle Garden and died in a few minutes.

JOHN HUNT, a longshoreman and native of Ireland, 40 years of age, was sun-struck at 11 A. M., yesterday, while assisting in unloading a vessel at Pier No. 7 North River. He was taken to his residence, No. 3 Washington-street, and there died in a short time.

The following persons died yesterday from the same cause: MARY HEGON, a German woman, who resided at No. 5 Clinton-street, aged 30 years.

ELLEN BURNS, an Irish woman, who resided at No. 246 East Eighteenth-street, aged 31 years.

THOMAS BOWEN, a child 3 months old, whose parents reside at No. 240 East Eighteenth-street.

MARGARET HARRINGTON, who resided at No. 42 Cherry street, aged 28 years.

PETER LEONARD, an Irish laborer, who resided at No. 181 Elizabeth-street, aged 37 years.

MATTHEW BOWMAN, a German, who resided at No. 210 Rivington-street, aged 61 years.

ROBERT BROWN, an Irish laborer, who resided at No. 82 Division-street, aged 40 years.

ELLEN TURNEY, who resided at No 46 Trinity-place, aged 55 years.

In addition to the above, notices were sent, at a late hour yesterday afternoon, to the Coroner's office, announcing the deaths of nine others, upon whose bodies inquests will be held to-day.

Coroner's Inquests.

THE REPORTED WIFE-MURDER.—An inquest was held on Monday, by Coroner GAMBLE on the body of SUSAN MEIGHAN, whose death was reported in Monday's TIMES as caused by violence at the hands of her husband. The evidence showed that the deceased and her husband were very intemperate in their habits, and that they frequently quarreled. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Death by *delirium tremens*, hastened by injuries received at the hands of her husband, CHAS. MEIGHAN, at No. 27 Mulberry-street." MEIGHAN was committed to the Tombs, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

SUICIDE BY SHOOTING.—Mr. WM. H. DENNY, a respectable and wealthy grocer, who, for several years past, has resided and carried on business at No. 118 Avenue B, committed suicide, Monday, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. An inquest was held yesterday on the body, when it was shown that the deceased committed the act while in a fit of temporary derangement, caused by prolonged illness and great bodily suffering. A verdict was rendered in accordance with these facts.

SUICIDE BY TAKING LAUDANUM.—An inquest was held yesterday at No. 79 Sixth-avenue, upon the body of IRWIN MATHEWS, who committed suicide by taking laudanum. The deceased had been a long time out of employment, and becoming very poor and low-spirited, sought to end his troubles by ending his existence. A verdict of suicide was rendered. The deceased was thirty years of age, and was born in Ireland.

Quarantine Affairs.

The fleet increases at Quarantine, but generally the detention is only for brief periods, unless there is sickness on board.

The ship *Guttenberg*, from Hamburg, with 123 steerage passengers, the *Bremerhaven*, from Bremen, with 27 passengers, and the *Eliza Rubecke*, from Bremen, with 153 passengers, are at Castle Garden, in fine condition. Most of the emigrants have started for the West.

The ship *Republic*, Captain BROOKMAN, arrived on Saturday, 39 days from Bremen, with 270 passengers and was detained at Quarantine, having a large number of cases of small pox on board. The passengers were all sent to the "St. Nicholas" Hospital, and vaccinated.

On Sunday the brig *Exall*, from Havana, Captain BEADLING, arrived at Quarantine, bringing into port a few passengers, and a case of virulent small-pox.

The work of discharging the *Susquehanna*, and purifying her, progresses favorably.

☞ The paragraph announcing the death of Major WAYNE, accidentally found its way into the Washington dispatch, yesterday. The item was from Savannah, and doubtless intended to convey the intelligence of the decease of *Mayor* WAYNE, of this city.

The Removal of Monroe's Remains.

The Joint Committee of the Common Council, which has charge of the removal of MONROE's remains has appointed the Hon. JOHN COCHRANE to deliver an address at Richmond, when the remains are given in charge to the Virginia authorities.

The Committee met yesterday, at a few minute before 5 o'clock, P. M. Alderman ADAMS was in the Chair. The Hon. JOHN COCHRANE was present.

A communication was received from the Seventh Regiment, inviting the Committee to proceed to Richmond in the steamer *Ericsson*, chartered by the Regiment.

A communication was received from Messrs. O. JENNINGS WISE and WM. MUMFORD, informing the Committee that arrangements had been made for their accommodation on board the steamer *Jamestown*, and expressing their wish that the Committee will accept the invitation. Both communications were laid over for further consideration.

Mr. SULLIVAN, from the Committee of Virginians, resident in New-York, stated that that Committee had received definite information that the remains could lie in Grace Church until they were removed to the vessel. The Joint Committee thought the Church of the Annunciation would be more convenient. Mr. SULLIVAN said he would so report to the Committee of Virginians, and they would endeavor to secure that Church.

It was moved and carried that the Judges, heads of departments, Mayor, both branches of the Common Council, Board of Supervisors and pall-bearers be requested to meet in the Governor's Room, City Hall, at 2 P. M. Friday, and thence proceed to join the procession.

It was resolved that the Committee of Virginians be invited to assemble at the City Hall at 2 P. M Friday, and join in the ceremonies.

The general order of General SANFORD for the parade on Friday was read. The line will be formed on Fourteenth-street at 3½ P. M. The Committee adjourned to 4 P. M. to-day. The Committee then held a secret session, and what there was said or done was not permitted to transpire.

The following orders have been issued by Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT for military honors to the remains of President MONROE:

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, June 26, 1858.

It being understood that the remains of the illustrious MONROE, some time President of the United States, will about the 2d proximo, be shipped at New-York for Richmond, Virginia, the commanding officers of Forts Columbus, Hamilton and Monroe will each be on the look-out, and in succession, as the steamer containing the remains is discovered to be within five miles of the post, (if the sun be above the horizon.) lower his flag half mast, commence firing minute guns, and continue this honor until the vessel shall have passed to a like distance beyond the fort.

By command of Brevet Lieutenant-General SCOTT,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY.—The joint Committee of the Common Council, appointed to arrange for the celebration of the Fourth of July, met again yesterday, Alderman STEVENS in the Chair.

Alderman REED reported that the Committee on Music had spoken to the several bands necessary, and they would engage them as soon as the report should be adopted.

The claims of the rival Veteran Corps, under Col. RAYMOND and under Col. JONES, were heard, on a motion, by Alderman BOOLE, to reconsider the resolution, passed at a former meeting, appropriating $250 to the Corps under Col. RAYMOND. Mr. FIFE, the Treasurer of the Corps, and Col. RAYMOND advocated their title to the entire appropriation; but had no objections to the Committee's appropriating such sum as they might deem necessary to the Association under Col. JONES. The history of the secession was given, with uncomplimentary comments from both parties. The interests of the party under Col. JONES were advocated by Ex Alderman MURRAY and Mr. ALLWISE.

The Committee finally concluded to let the appropriation of $250 to Col. RAYMOND's Corps remain, and give $125 to the Corps under Col. JONES.

After arranging for the construction of stands for the occasion, at a price which Alderman REED considered exorbitant, the Committee adjourned.

STEAMBOAT BOILER EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The Camden and Amboy Company's steamer *Joseph Belknap*, on her 6 o'clock down-trip from this City, yesterday morning, when near Robbins' Reef, collapsed a flue, whereby LANSING DEVOE, one of her firemen, was scalded to death. The damage done the boat and engine is but trifling, and at a very small expense could be put on the line again for to-morrow morning's trip, but the Company have decided to thoroughly examine the boiler before again using her. The *John Potter* will take her place in the line this afternoon. The *J. B.* had, at the time of the accident, 30 pounds of steam on. By her certificates, granted this year, she is allowed to carry 35 pounds. There cannot be blame attached to any one connected with the engine, but to a fault in the iron of the flue. The deceased was a young man aged about 19, and a brother of the engineer of the boat, who has been many years in the employ of the Company. The death of young DEVOE has caused a gloom among his many acquaintances in the neighborhood of the Company's landing. There was but little excitement on board at the time of the accident. No one else was injured. The Coroner held an inquest yesterday afternoon on the body, and a verdict of "accidental death" was rendered by the Jury.

City Items.

RECEPTION AT PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 11.—The pupils and teachers of Mr. MCMURRY's Sixteenth Ward School, No. 11, gave a reception to their friends yesterday. The exercises were spirited, and several novel features were presented in the methods of instruction and management of the school. The number of pupils was 1,856.

The yacht *Wanderer*, whose movements were so narrowly watched by our U. S. Marshal not long since, has arrived at Charleston, after a rather long passage, being compelled to beat most of the way. Capt. HAWKINS, her former commander, is now building, at Port Jefferson, a fine yacht, of 100 tons, for a gentleman in New-Orleans, for which he obtained the contract when on his Southern tour with the *Wanderer*.

LAUNCH.—A sloop yacht of thirty tons, built for Mr. HENRY BEDLOA, of Newport, by J. B. & J. D. VAN DUESEN, is to be launched to-day from the foot of Eighteenth-street. She is called the *Narragansett*, and promises to hold her own among the yachts of her class, without dodging through Plum Gut.

The pupils of M. ELIE CHARLIER, French Institute, had their last "gathering," at the Institute, on Monday evening. Dr. TYNG presided. Several prizes were distributed, and, altogether, the occasion was one of pleasure to all concerned.

The fifteenth annual exhibition of the Mount Washington Collegiate Institute took place, at the Cooper Institute, on Monday evening. The exhibition consisted of orations, recitations and music. The students acquitted themselves with credit, and the exhibition was very much enjoyed by the spectators. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. GILLETTE and by Mr. G. W. CLARKE, and the following young gentlemen received diplomas:

Isaac M. Babbitt, Wm. H. Field, J. T. Baker, P. Forrester, S. S. Bell, E. H. Johnson, Ferdinand Borsall, Rufus King, Melancthon Burr, Jr., Wm. Lambert, Edward Russell, Wm. Odell, A. M. Chace, Jr., Courtlandt Palmer, Jr., Wm. A. Coleman, Jas. H. Trowbridge, N. N. Cornish, Homer White, F. A. Dwight.

[Advertisement.]

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Descriptive pamphlets, references to numerous parties having them now in use, and all other information, furnished on application to

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[Advertisement.]

THE ART OF KEEPING COOL.—It consists in simply two things—a pleasant locality and pleasant associations. Barnum's Museum is the coolest spot in town, and the entertainments there to day may be called delightfully agreeable. "Jessie Wharton" is performed this afternoon. The "Good for Nothing," and also the "Postman and his Dog," this evening.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER HATS.—KNOX is now ready to supply the public with every style and quality of Summer Hat, which, in point of elegance, durability and economy, cannot be excelled in this City. His store, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton street, is daily thronged with customers, which proves he is ahead of all competitors.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The juvenile wonder, Master ALFRED STEWART, has created a great sensation by his delineation of the Irish character, and is crowding the theatre nightly. Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU, the great original "Mose," appears with him to-night.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—These Pills alone, among all the medicines in existence, possess the property of cleansing and regulating the bowels and purifying the animal fluids without depressing either body or mind. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ SWAN & Co.'s Lottery Commissioners indorsed by the Mayor and Postmaster of Augusta, and an Ex-United States Senator of Georgia.

A CARD
From the Commissioners, and Certificates from the Mayor and others of the City of Augusta:

Augusta, Richmond County, Georgia:

This is to certify that we have superintended the drawings of the Sparta Academy Lottery, SAMUEL SWAN & Co., managers at Augusta, Georgia, from the commencement of its drawings, and still continue to superintend the same. Each drawing is solely and exclusively under our control, and we can assure the public that the managers are men of honor, respectability and fair dealing, and everything connected with the entire business is carried on with the most scrupulous and exact integrity.

LEON P. DUGAS,
FREDERIC C. BARBER,
Commissioners of Sparta Academy Lottery.
AUGUSTA, Ga., June 7, 1858.

AUGUSTA, Ga., June 7, 1858.

From long personal acquaintance with LEON P DUGAS and FREDERIC C. BARBER, we take great pleasure in certifying that they are men of the highest integrity and probity, and in this community are esteemed and regarded as highly honorable and worthy citizens.

Hon. B. CONLEY,
Mayor of the City of Augusta.
JAMES M. SMYTHE, Esq.,
Postmaster of the City of Augusta.
Hon. JOHN P. KING,
Formerly U. S. Senator.

[Advertisement.]

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☞ **Barry's Tricopherous** is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye.**—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.** "They are the favorites for family use."—*N. Y. Times.* They won the highest premiums in 1857 at the Fairs of the American Institute, New-York; Maryland Institute, Baltimore, &c. Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Removal.** W. T. JENNINGS & CO., the veritable pioneers in the introduction of the finer qualities and styles of ready-made Clothing, offer for inspection a large stock for Summer wear, that cannot be equaled, a fact they would solicit an opportunity of proving, at their new locality, No. 566 Broadway, southeast corner Prince-st., opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

☞ **Bartholf's Sewing Machines** — Office No. 489 Broadway, (corner of Broome-st.) Send for a circular. Machine Twist, &c. Agents wanted Address Box No. 2,841 Post Office. "These machines are now in general use."—*Sun, Times*

☞ **Weed's Patent Sewing Machines** Are, from their SIMPLICITY and DURABILITY, particularly adapted to FAMILIES, TAILORING, DRESS-MAKING, or any other purpose requiring a SEAM THAT WILL NOT RIP. Office, No. 345 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ **Cartridges.**—American Patent for sale of the new waterproof catridge and safety fuse train. For circulars, Government report and other information, apply at No. 134 Mercer-st. GOMUZ & MILLS, Patentees.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Singer's New Family Sewing Machines** —No other sewing machine for family use ever equalled this, either as respects the beauty of the machine or the perfection and variety of its work. Call and examine it. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. York.

☞ **Gaiters! Gaiters! Gaiters!** SHOES! SHOES! SHOES! Made of the finest and lightest materials. For durability and beauty cannot be excelled.

LORIN BROOKS & SON,
No. 188 Fulton, opposite Church-st.

☞ **Straw Caps for Boys, Girls' Leghorn** Straw Flats, children's Fancy Straw Hats. Parents will find a wide field for choice, and at low prices, at BANTA'S, corner of Canal and Wooster sts.

☞ **The Excessively-hot Weather does not** prevent the phrenological rooms of Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, from being thronged daily for charts and full written descriptions of character.

MARRIED.

HARPER—THORNE.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 29, by the Rev. Seymour Landon, PHILIP J. A. HARPER to AUGUSTA M., youngest daughter of the late Samuel Thorne, of Hempstead, L. I.

SEIXAS—KOPPER.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Thursday, June 24, by the Rev. Dr. Vinton, of St. Paul's Church, New-York, at the residence of the bride's father, GERSHOM A. SEIXAS Esq., Counselor, to ELIZA C. KOPPER, of Hoboken.

MEAD—STUDWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, June 25, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., GEORGE W. MEAD, of New-York City, to SARAH FRANCES STUDWELL, only daughter of John J. Studwell, of the former place.

DIED.

WEBSTER.—In this City, on 3d day morning 29th of 6th month, 1858, at the house of her son-in-law, Isaac Warton, No. 32 West 32d-st., REBECCA WEBSTER, aged 80 years.

Her friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on the 30th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from Friends' meeting house, in Plainfield, N. J., without further invitation.

ALLEN.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, June 29, after a lingering illness GILBERT ALLEN, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 428 Fourth st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

WALTON.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, June 29, EDWARD H. WALTON, in the 56th year of his age.

His remains were taken last evening to Schenectady for interment.

ROLLIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 29, EMILY HENRIETTA, wife of Louis Rollin, in the 38th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the Church of the Ascension, on Thursday, July 1, at 1 o'clock.

NOSTRAND.—In Williamsburg, on Tuesday morning, June 29, LIZZIE RICKER, infant daughter of Lewis P. and Elizabeth K. Nostrand.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 118 South 8th st., Williamsburg, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

VAN NOSTRAND.—At his residence, South Brooklyn, JOHN VAN NOSTRAND, in the 76th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at Christ Church, corner Harrison and Clinton sts., on Thursday next, at 4 P. M.

VANDERBILT.—At his residence Flatbush, L. I., on Tuesday, June 29, of congestion of the brain, JEREMIH VANDERBILT, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, Flatbush.

JANEWAY.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Sunday, June 27, the Rev. JACOB J. JANEWAY, D. D., in the 84th year of his age.

The clergy, and the friends of the family generally are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, July 1, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the First Presbyterian Church, New-Brunswick, without further notice.

MEZZETTI.—At Craneville, on Monday, June 28, after a long and severe illness, JOSEPH MEZZETTI, Sr., in the 59th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will be given to morrow.

MOORE.—At English Neighborhood, N. J., suddenly on Saturday afternoon, June 26, JULIA LAVINIA, infant daughter of Stephen H. V. and Julia F. Moore, aged 11 months and 8 days.

Her remains were interred at Edgewater, N. J.

A MEDICAL WONDER.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.

The most certain known remedy for scrofula, rheumatism, gout, cancer, old ulcers, erysipelas, salt-rheum, and all diseases arising from impurity of the blood, no matter what cause they may have flown from.

The Life Balsam is daily curing the worst cases of dyspepsia, asthma, piles, liver and kidney complaints, constipation of the bowels, general debility, incipient consumption, &c., &c.

Principal dépôt, No. 246 Grand-st., New-York. 75 cents per bottle; six bottles for $4.

Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

CONSUMPTIVES, DO NOT DESPAIR.

E.W. VONDERSMITH, M. D., No. 158 Bowery, after a course of steady devotion to the cure of consumption for upwards of 15 years, has arrived at a decisive and successful course of treatment for all diseases of the lungs and throat, which has positively cured hundreds of sufferers who had given up all hope. Tubercles on the lungs are as susceptible of healing, properly treated, as any other disease, and those suffering from them are respectfully invited to call upon E. W. VONDERSMITH, M. D., No. 158 Bowery. Send for a book on consumption, (gratis.)

BUY GIFFING'S PATENT ICE BREAKER for family use. It soon saves its cost in Ice, and will not injure the refrigerator. For sale by all hardware dealers. Manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 177 Greenwich st.

STATEROOM IN THE PERSIA.—ONE of the best staterooms in the *Persia*, to sail 7th of July, would be sold or exchanged for an equally good one in steamer of 21st July. Address STATEROOM, Box No. 3,680 Post-Office.

ARTHUR'S
SELF-SEALING CANS AND JARS.

Since the introduction of these now celebrated Cans and Jars, over

HALF A MILLION HAVE BEEN SOLD,

and notwithstanding all sorts of contrivances for the accomplishment of the same object, most of which were little less than frauds upon housekeepers, have been offered to the public, the *simplicity* of ARTHUR'S, the *ease with which they are managed*, and the *certainty of result*, have made them the favorite Cans and Jars everywhere; and now, in

THE FOURTH YEAR

since their introduction, their reputation stands, by general acknowledgment, far above any other can or jar in the market. In proof of this, we quote, from almost innumerable testimonials, this one from the

EDITOR OF THE LADY'S BOOK,

in the number for July, 1858. He says:

"These celebrated Cans and Jars, the first introduced, and, by all odds, the best, are steadily coming into general use. Thousands of housekeepers, who, in past seasons, were tempted to try other cans and jars, and who lost more or less of their fruit in consequence, will be glad to learn that ARTHUR'S never fails. *For two seasons we have said, use no other, and we repeat the advice.*"

ALL PREPARED FOR SEALING.

They have a channel around the mouth, on the outside, *filled with cement when sold* and all ready for sealing. You have, after filling your vessel with hot fruit, only to heat our lid, and press it into the cement, when the work is done. If directions are followed carefully, success is always certain.

PATENT STAMP.

☞ Take notice, that Arthur's Cans and Jars all bear the Patent Stamp. On the Tin Cans you will find it impressed in the metal; on the Earthenware Jars, in an oval on the bottom; and in raised letters on the sides of the Glass Jars.

SIZES AND MATERIAL.

TIN CANS—Pint, quart, half gal. and gal.
FIRE-PROOF STONEWARE (CANE-COL.) JARS—Pint, quart and half gallon.
QUEENSWARE—Pint, quart and half-gal
GLASS—Pint, quart and half-gallon.
The Cans & Jars (except glass) NEST, to secure economy in freight.

ARTHUR'S SELF-SEALING CANS AND JARS are manufactured, under the patent for the United States, by

ARTHUR, BURNHAM & GILROY,
Nos. 117 and 119 South 10th-st., Philadelphia.

Also, manufacturers, under the patent for the United States, of the "OLD-DOMINION" COFFEE-POT.

Trade supplied, at manufacturers' prices, by E. P. TORREY, No. 9 Platt st., New-York; CHAS. BURNHAM, Springfield, Mass; JOSEPH R. REEN, corner of 5th and Smith sts., Cincinnati, Ohio.

BALL, BLACK & CO.
SILVER WARE.

BALL, BLACK & CO. invite special attention to their stock of silver ware, which is now unusually large, affording a variety of pattern and design surpassing any to be found in any house in the United States, *and of finer quality than is manufactured in any part of the world.*

OUR STANDARD of silver is	950-1,000 parts pure.
The English sterling silver is	925-1,000 parts pure.
The American and French coin is	900-1,000 parts pure.

Thus, it will be seen, that we give 50 parts purer than the American and French coin, and 25 parts purer than the English sterling. We manufacture our own silver ware, and, therefore, *guarantee* the quality as above, which is the finest that can be made, *to be serviceable.*

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
No. 247 Broadway,
corner of Murray-st.

N. B.—We have on hand some silver ware, made of the old standard of American coin, which we will sell at reduced prices.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, SILVER WARE.
D. C. PEACOCK

Has removed his manufactory from No. 16 Maiden-lane to No. 405 BROADWAY, up stairs, where he offers for sale at 20 per cent. BELOW RETAIL STORE PRICES—SILVER WARE—Spoons, Forks, &c., 950-1000 parts pure; warranted first quality, fit for use.

DIAMOND PINS, RINGS, BRACELETS,
ENGLISH AND SWISS WATCHES.

Manufactory on the premises.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED.

Represented by DAVID RAIT.

ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 29 Wall-st.

CASH CAPITAL—$250,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

This Company gives notice that it will make a reduction of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of premiums upon policies and renewals of policies, upon property in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken. Said reductions will be made to the insured, or to his broker.

ALBERT WARD, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

REMOVAL.
THE
NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Has removed from No. 106 Broadway to the Marble Building recently purchased by them, and known as

NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.
ACCUMULATED ASSETS, $1,500,000.

LIFE INSURANCE effected, and ANNUITIES and ENDOWMENTS negotiated. Medical examiner in attendance at the office from 2 to 3 P. M.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

POLAR BREEZES!!! !
Are ever playing within
WINSHIP'S PATENT REFRIGERATOR.
COOLING MEATS,
COOLING FISH,
COOLING FRUITS,
And purifying all!
A Niagara of cold air!
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
No. 398 Broadway.

CARPETING.
SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1858, AT A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.,

Are now offering
English Tapestry Brussels at 87½ cents per yard.
English Tapestry Velvet at $1 25 per yard.
English Brussels at $1 10 per yard.
English Ingrain at 75 cents per yard.

Also, a choice assortment of oil-cloths, windowshades, lacecurtains, and all other goods pertaining to the trade, at equally low prices.

REMOVAL.
MORTIMER, WALTON & DEBOST,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,
Have removed to
Lofts No. 106 Duane-st.,

Where they offer for sale on the most favorable terms every description of the finer class of goods for MEN'S WEAR, adapted to the MERCHANT TAILORING and CLOTHING TRADE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CASH CAPITAL $300,000,
With a large surplus.
Office
NO. 108 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-STREET,
New-York.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT.
ARTHUR'S
SELF-SEALING CANS AND JARS.
TRADE SUPPLIED
AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.
E. P. TORREY, NO. 9 PLATT-ST., NEW-YORK.

MANUFACTURER'S DEPOT.
All kinds of
DRESS TRUNKS, IMPROVED TRAVELING BAGS,
And Fine SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS.
At No. 4 Murray st.
JOHN BLACK.

GODFREY'S
EXTRACT OF ELDER FLOWERS.
For
Softening the skin
and improving the complexion.

This admirable preparation of elder flowers is very fragrant as a perfume. Elder flowers have, from the earliest ages been esteemed as a mild and harmless, yet most perfect beautifier of the skin. Tan, sun burns, freckles, redness, &c., it will speedily and completely remove.

EUGENE DUPUY, Druggist, No 609 Broadway.
Sold everywhere.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Among diseases, Dyspepsia and Diarrhœa rank as most difficult to cure. We are pleased to have it in our power to point out a remedy which has proved effectual in many cases, and which we can safely recommend as a certain and infallible cure. It has been the means of rescuing thousands from an untimely grave, and given the glow of health to many a lean and cadaverous form. The medicine we have reference to is HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. These Bitters, whose virtues are promulgated through the State, are continually increasing in the favor of the public, and, from the many cures they have effected, have doubtless the ascendency over any other preparations before the public.

For sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.

BARNES & PARK, Wholesale Agents,
Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York.

HOT, HOTTER, HOTTEST.

Now the sun's rays pour down with scorching heat, and the public are again reminded that the Patent Double Ice-Pitchers are essential to their comfort. They are for sale, wholesale and retail, by

LUCIUS HART, No. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

MILLER'S VENTILATING SCUTTLE,

An entirely new article for ventilating buildings, without making extra holes in the roof. It can be applied to scuttles now in use, and is warranted storm and burglar proof. One of them (full size) can be seen at the manufactory, No. 28 West Broadway.

J. O. HARGER,
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS,
Desk at this office.

SECOND-HAND GOLD WATCHES.

Two dozen fine gold English Patent Levers and Swiss Detached Levers, which have been worn, will be sold at great bargains, by G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

PLATED ICE PITCHERS—GLASS JARS FOR preserving Fruit.
Plated ICE PITCHERS,
The nicest ICE PITCHERS,
The coolest ICE PITCHERS.
A perfectly air tight Jar, the best Jar, the cheapest jar for preserving all kinds of Fruit FRESH,
at C. C. LEIGH'S CHINA HALL, 561 and 563 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT.
SOIREE D'ADIEU OF
MAD. ME GAZZANIGA.
SPECTACLE EXTRAORDINAIRE.
WEDNESDAY, June 30.
Third act of Auber's Opera of
MASANIELLO.
LA NARANJERA, in the market scene.
Second and Third Acts of
LA TRAVIATA.
Signora GAZZANIGA,
Signors BRIGNOLI,
AMODIO,
GASPARONI,
Mme. LAVIGNE.
will sustain the principal rôles.
MAX MARETZEK .... Musical Director and Conductor.
Seats may be secured at the Academy and at Hall & Sons, No. 239 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved Seats........$1 50
Second Circle........50
Amphitheatre........25
Doors open at 7½. Opera commences at 8 o'clock.

PALACE GARDEN,
ON FOURTEENTH-STREET, AND SIXTH-AVENUE,
Will be opened to the public on THURSDAY, July 1, with a GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS, by EDGE, to commence at 9½ o'clock, P. M.

The Garden is laid out in the most tasteful manner, upon grounds covering an area of 60,000 SQUARE FEET.

A Grand Concert will be given on next SATURDAY NIGHT, on the night of the 5th of July, on the evening of the 6th, and on every TUESDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS until further notice. On which occasions 25 cents will be the charge of admission,—refreshments not included. The Garden will be open every day and evening. Visitors on any day or evening when concerts are not given, will be charged 15 cents each at the gates, for which they will receive tickets redeemable in refreshments.

The CREAMS and ICES (made at the Garden) will be composed of the purest materials, the milk and cream being procured direct from farmers who have contracted to supply the demand, and the proprietors pledge themselves to furnish the very best quality of everything in the line of Refreshments.

THE ORCHESTRA for the D'Eté and Promenade Concerts, comprising the élite of the musical profession, will be under the experienced direction of the CELEBRATED COMPOSER and CONDUCTOR.

MR. THOMAS BAKER,
formerly Leader of Jullien's renowned Band, and Conductor at Laura Keene's Theatre and Niblo's Garden.

Every attaché to this Garden will have his specific duties to fulfill, and visitors will greatly oblige the Proprietors if they will report any dereliction of duty on the part of cashiers, clerks, guards, heads of departments, waiters, &c.

The Palace Garden will be opened for the reception of visitors on THURSDAY EVENING of this week, with a grand display of fireworks, to commence at 9 o'clock in the evening.
DE FOREST & TISDALE, Proprietors.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Last night but three of the Farewell Engagement of
MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN
Supported by MR. E. L. DAVENPORT.
Second night of the
GREATEST DRAMATIC COMBINATION IN THE WORLD

E. L. Davenport,	W. R. Blake,
Mr. H. Placide,	John Brougham,
Mr. John Gilbert,	Mary Devlin, and

Miss Charlotte Cushman.
WEDNESDAY—LONDON ASSURANCE.
LADY GAY SPANKER........Miss C. CUSHMAN

Sir Harcourt..Mr. H. Placide	Charles......E. L. Davenport
Dazzle......Mr. Brougham	Max..........Mr J. Gilbert
Meddle..........Mr. Blake	Grace..........Miss Devlin

ADMISSION 50 CENTS. Secured seats on this night, 50 cents extra. Box Sheet open at NIBLO'S GARDEN, and SIBELL'S, No. 20 Wall-st., near corner of Nassau, from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. Doors open at 7½ o'clock; commence at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF THE DRAMA.
Music Hall, opposite Niblo's.........F. Widdows, Lessee.
WEDNESDAY EVENING.
First time, ELECTRA, five acts.
Début in this City of Miss Cordelia Cappell.
Début in this City of Miss J. Taylor.
Début in this City of Mr. Pray.
Début in this City of Mr. E. R. Dalton.
Original characters by Mr. G. J. BONIFACE, Mr. CANOLL, Mr. Di Silveria and Mr. W. A. CHRISTY.
Admittance 50 cents: Proscenium seats $1. Seats may now be secured.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.
TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
H. WOOD........Proprietor | S. BLEEKER..Stage Manager.
This celebrated Band of Ethiopian Delineators
PERFORM EVERY EVENING,
in a select and varied entertainment of
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Concluding with, fourth week
A STUPENDOUS MOVING PANORAMA
OF THE
HUDSON RIVER,
with a view of New-York City by Moonlight.
A New Fountain has been erected, for the purpose of supplying the audience with Ice Water.
Tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

NO. 444 BROADWAY.
MATT PEEL'S CAMPBELLS,
Great success of the
ANGLO-AFRICAN CIRCUS.
Montagnard Singers,
Essence of Old Virginia,
What will Mrs. Grundy Say?
More New Acts.
MATT PEEL..............in...............New Features.
Tickets, 25 cents. Dr. FA. JONES, Agent.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.
WEDNESDAY, June 30,
The performance will commence with
THE STRANGER.
Stranger....................Mr. McKean Buchanan
To be followed by
GILDEROY THE BONNIE BOY.
To conclude with a new drama, in three acts entitled
A YANKEE SHIP AND A YANKEE CREW.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st. near Roosevelt.
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager ......A. H. PURDY
WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 30, 1858.
The entertainment will commence with the Comedy of the
WIDOW'S VICTIM.
After which, the two-act Comedy of
BRIAN O'LINN.
To conclude with the celebrated Drama entitled
MOSE IN CALIFORNIA.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THIRD AND REALLY LAST WEEK of JESSIE WHARTON, THE TRAITOR'S DAUGHTER. THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, with original and striking tableaux. THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, THE POSTMAN AND HIS DOG, by Mr. Edwin Blanchard and his Dog. After which, THE GOOD FOR NOTHING; Nan, Kate Denin Ryan. Gustin's Model of the new Central Park, the Aqua Vivaria, the famous Happy Family. Admittance to all, 25 cents; Children under ten, 12 cents.

LADIES' ICE CREAM AND STRAWBERRY Festival will be given at the 43d-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, near the 8th-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 30, for the benefit of the Church. Tickets 25 cents. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. J. B. WAKELEY, the Rev. L. W. PECK and others.

STRAWBERRIES, MUSIC, ICE CREAM.—A Strawberry Festival for the benefit of the Spring-street Sabbath School will be held in the Lecture-room of the Church, (Spring-st., near Varick) on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 30. Admission 50 cents, refreshments included.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL AND REUNION at the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., WEDNESDAY EVENING, 3 th inst. Brief speeches by the Rev Drs. JOHN DOWLING, S. D. BURCHARD and JOSEPH B. WAKELEY. Admission tickets 25 cents.

FARMINGTON, CONN.—MESSRS. WILLIAM MASON, THOMAS MOSENTHAL, MATZKA and BERGMANN, assisted by Mr. CARL ANSCHUTZ, will give their annual concerts in Farmington, Conn., on the 1st and 2d July. (Third season.)

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
ANNUAL EXHIBITION NOW OPEN.
Galleries 10th st., Broadway.
Will close on Wednesday, June 30.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET—FOR ONE year from July 13, 1858. For terms and particulars, apply to JOHN S. GILES, Receiver, No. 34 Elizabeth-st., near Canal-st.

PROPOSALS

OFFICE OF WATER WORKS, DETROIT, JUNE 3, 1858.—THE BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS of the city of Detroit, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, will receive sealed proposals at this office until the 12th day of July next, at 12 o'clock M., for a loan upon the credit of the city of Detroit of either of the following sums, to wit: $50,000, $100,000, or $150,000—it being intended to loan but one of these sums, and upon bonds payable in thirty-five years from the first day of August next, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. The principal and interest payable in the City of New-York. No proposal will be received for a less rate than the par value of such bonds, or for a less sum than above stated, and the Board reserve the right to discriminate between equal bids, and to award on any proposition for either of the sums they may deem most expedient.

Proposals to be directed to the "President of the Board of Water Commissioners of the city of Detroit," and indorsed "Proposals for Loan."
EDMUND A. BRUSH,
HENRY LEDYARD,
SHUBAEL CONANT,
ALEXANDER D. FRASER,
WILLIAM R. NOYES.
Commissioners.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until SATURDAY, July 3, at 12 o'clock, noon, for furnishing a portion of Ward School No. 15, in said ward, with desks, seats, settees, &c., according to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must be accompanied with the name of at least one responsible and approved surety. The Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JOHN MASON, SAML. GILLIS, WM. CUMMINGS, Building Committee of the XIth Ward Board of School Officers.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Xth Ward, at the office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, July 2, at 12 o'clock, noon, for painting and furnishing Ward School No. 7, in said Ward, in accordance with the plans and specifications on file at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education. The school officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, if deemed necessary for the public interest to do so, and each proposal must be accompanied with two responsible names as sureties. Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Furniture," and "Proposals for Painting."
DANIEL SLOTE,
GEO. H. CLARK,
JACOB RAYNOR,
Committee.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE DEMOISELLE FRANCAISE RECEMMENT arrivé de Paris, désire entrer dans un pensionnat ou une famille pour enseigner sa langue et les principes de la musique. (l'Etat du Missouri preferé ou le Mississippi.) Salaire entre deux cent dollars. Elle parle un peu l'Anglais, et peut donner des recommandations tres satisfaisantes, ayant déja enseigné des dames Anglaises. Adressez FRANCAISE, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY AND country for a large number of very superior domestics of different nations, accustomed to serve in all the different capacities in the first families in this country and Europe, and which, for respectable appearance, reliable testimonials and efficiency, cannot be equaled at any other establishment. Apply at MANNING'S Agencies at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn and No. 307 Bowery, New-York.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young women, one as cook and to wash and iron; the other as seamstress and chambermaid; has no objection to the care of grown children in a respectable private family. For further particulars, call at No. 198 East 18th-st., at their present employer's. Can be seen from 9 in the morning until 12 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUATion as nurse and seamstress; cuts and fits children's clothes; works for the nursery; is quick at the needle; will go in the country with a family; wages $7; also a cook, in all its branches; makes pastry, soups and jellies; country preferred. Call at No. 2 6 East 23d st., three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECtable young woman as laundress or as chambermaid and fine washing in a private family; has no objection to the country; can bring good City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 248 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., back basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMIly by an industrious German girl, who speaks English fluently; she desires to act as chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress; would endeavor to make herself useful in the above capacities; she presents good recommendations from former employers. Apply at No. 249 13th st., between Avenue A and 1st-av., in the grocery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as ladies' maid and seamstress, or nurse with a family going to Europe; will be highly recommended as a competent, useful person; has made the voyage several times, and does not get sea-sick. Address No. 389 6th av., near 23d st., until suited.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A GERMAN COOK, willing to assist at washing; also an English chambermaid and waitress together in one family. Best of City references from their last employers. Call at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs, for two days. N. B.—No objections to any part of the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as good cook, washer and ironer and baker; understands pastry and poultry; can make butter; wishes to go a short distance in the country; has good reference; can be seen for two days, at 124 Mott-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A VERY experienced girl; understands cooking in all its branches; cake and pastry of all kinds. No objection to assist in washing and ironing. Will go a short distance in the country for the Summer. Address No. 115 West 29th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED WOMAN with excellent city references, a situation as cook and assistant with the washing and ironing; understands meats, poultry and baking; or as regular laundress, does fluting, wages $7 to $8, also, a regular waitress and chambermaid, wages $6. Call for three days at No. 2:6 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook and laundress by a most respectable woman, who thoroughly understands her business; has served in one of the first families in Brooklyn for the last 7 years, from whom she can have the most unexceptionable references for integrity and capability. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as nurse, and who has had many years' experience in that capacity, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; is also a good plain sewer; has no objections to go in the country; first class reference. Can be seen for 3 days at the Ladies' Depository, No. 882½ Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation to do general housework in a small family. Has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Is a first-rate washer and ironer, and is tidy and neat in her work. Address No. 279 Mulberry-st. To be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's improved sewing machine; would like to go Europe with a lady. Can be seen to-day at her present employer's, No. 18 West 28th st.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON WANTS a situation as housekeeper or would take the entire charge of the linen department in a hotel, or could engage in a fancy store. Call for two days at No. 128 Christie-st., inquire for housekeeper.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN ENGLISH GIRL of 15, and an American girl of 16, to take care of children and sew, or do light housework. Also, by an English woman as nurse and seamstress. Also, by one as cook or to do general housework. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED.—A NICE AND WILLING PROTEStant young women desires a situation; she is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; is highly recommended; would take a place as nurse or chambermaid; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; best City reference; no objection to go short distance in the country. Apply for two days at No. 38 5th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HARDWORKING, respectable Protestant girl, for general housework; is an excellent plain cook; can wash and iron well; in a good, steady home would do her utmost to please; excellent references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A LADY FROM SCOTLAND DEsires to take charge of a house, or act as companion, or make herself useful in a respectable family. The best City reference given. Address Miss K., Bookstore, R. B. Price, No. 3 Everett House, 4th av., opposite the Clarendon Hotel.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation in a private family as cook; no objection to make herself useful, and has the very best of City reference from her last place; call at No. 118 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN AMERICAN woman and an English woman, both as nurse and seamstress. Also, by one as chambermaid and waitress, and one as cook. Also, by three very nice colored girls. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH WOman as cook; understands her business; has the best of references. Also, by a Scotchman; is able and willing to do anything; has the best of City references. Apply, for two days, at No. 93 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT, WITH GOOD City reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid, no objections to cooking in a small private family, as she is well acquainted with housework. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A VERY INTELLIGENT YOUNG man, a situation in city or country, understands all kinds of farm work, is a first-rate groom and a steady driver is a good plain gardener, is willing to make himself generally useful, is able and willing to do his work and give satisfaction. Call at No. 129 Waverly place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in washing. Good references given. No objections to go in the country. Apply at No. 249 Mulberry st., front room, first floor, or at No. 111 Pearl-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl as nurse and seamstress; would like to attend a family to the country for the Summer. Call at her present employer's for reference, No. 47 Tompkins-place, South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference can be given; can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 29 Sidney-place, Brooklyn, near Clinton-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY RESPECtable woman, about 25 years of age, to take care of children, or as chambermaid; to a family with small children, going into the country, she would make herself generally useful. Apply, for two days, of J. PERKINS, No. 59 South-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as wet nurse; can give the very best of recommendations; is willing to go out, or to have a child at her own place. Apply at No. 594 2d av., near 31st-st., top floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and seamstress or lady's maid and seamstress. Apply at her present employer's, where she has lived over five years, No. 5 Madison square.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook, understands all kinds of meat, pastry, game, jellies, soups, &c. The best of City reference if required. Apply at No. 209 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as lady's maid and seamstress, understands hairdressing and all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to travel; has the best of City reference. Apply or address No. 85 East 11th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT German girl as chambermaid, or children's maid, or young lady's maid; no objection to traveling; good references given. Address S. W., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY NEAT, intelligent and active girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework; the other as chambermaid and waiter; they are well recommended. Apply at WALLACE'S, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker the work of a few private families by the day or week. Satisfactory reference. Apply at No. 107 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman as cook; is a good baker, and understands her business. Call at No. 127 West 24th st. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT ENGlish girl, a situation as nurse; would do washing for the child, or assist in light chamberwork. Call at No. 212 West 3 st st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN GIRL to do cooking, washing and ironing, and make herself useful. Apply at No. 249 East 13th-st., in a grocery store, between Avenue A and 1st-av. Can give City references.

FRENCH LADIES' MAID AND NURSE.—A perfectly competent and respectable French woman (from Paris) desires to return to Europe with a family about to travel. Apply at No. 5 East 34th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, to do chamberwork and sewing; the best of reference given. Call at No. 180 East 34th st., first floor, back room.

METROPOLITAN SEWING MACHINES—All prices.

Sewing Machines for	$10
Sewing Machines for	12
Sewing Machines for	20
Sewing Machines for	25
Sewing Machines for	30
Sewing Machines for	40
Sewing Machines for	50

C. H. WOOSTER,
No. 535 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

A CARD TO LIQUOR IMPORTERS.—A young man wants a situation as out-door salesman in a respectable house; the applicant has held the same situation for years, and can bring a respectable trade of from $12,000 to $20,000 a year. Address APPLICANT, *Times* Office, for two days. W. B.—The best of testimonials as to character and capability.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHOSE PRESent engagement is about to expire, a situation as salesman in some wholesale or retail clothing store; speaks English, French and Spanish fluently and can furnish the best City recommendations. No objection to go to Europe as an interpreter. A letter addressed to C. G., station D, New-York Post-Office, will meet with prompt attention.

A MAN OF FORTY WISHES AN ENGAGEment from July 1 in either a general dry goods, jobbing-house or boots and shoes; has a large acquaintance both in the Western and Southern States; an experience of eighteen years in the business. The best City reference can be given. Address I. S. B., Box No. 80, Flushing, L. I.

TO SOAP MAKERS.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as soap maker; has a practical knowledge of soap making in all its branches; can give the best of City reference as to character and ability. Address J. H., Box No. 233, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A LAD IN AN OFFICE DOWN TOWN; must live with his parents. State age, name reference and residence, and where last employed. Salary first year, $50; if suited, a permanent arrangement may be made. Address to INDUSTRY, Box No. 129, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN AN INSURANCE or lawyer's office, by a boy 14 years old; will make himself generally useful. A note addressed HENRY B. WEEKS, No. 118 Ludlow-st., or to S. R. KIRKHAM, No. 146½ Bowery, will meet with prompt attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LIGHT PORTER or in any similar position where industry and devotion to business are required by a young man of 30 years of age. Wages very moderate. Address Box No. 214, G. A. D., *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as Porter in an Importing or Jobbing drygoods House; has had five years' experience in the business; best City reference. Address MAC, Box No. 125, *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A PRIvate family, by a young unmarried man; is a first-class waiter. Can give excellent City reference. Call or address J. H., No. 91 East 16th-st., first floor.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS, FAMILY 14, MOSTLY children, and to assist the other servant somewhat, in a plain English family living near seaside. Must be good tempered and obliging. Wages $6. See PORTER JOHN, at No. 51 New st. Knock loud.

WANTED—A NEAT AND TIDY PROTESTANT woman as nurse and seamstress. For a suitable person the situation is desirable. Apply between 8 and 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 93 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER and ironer. Also, a chambermaid and waiter. Protestants preferred. Apply, with City references, at No. 118 Waverley-place.

BOY WANTED—IN A HARDWARE STORE; must have some knowledge of figures, and reside with his parents. Apply at No. 18 Gold-st.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

EMPLOYERS CAN OBTAIN (OF NO charge) respectable, experienced, and well-recommended English, Scotch, German Protestants and others, for City, Country and Summer resorts, consisting of nurses, cooks, waiters, laundresses and general servants, at WESLEY'S Select Female Office No. 360 6th-av., one door above 22d-st. A lady in attendance.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.,
Is now open for the season. As a pleasant Summer residence it has no equal, being delightfully situated and commanding a view of the Ocean, Harbor, &c. Parties will be accommodated on the most liberal terms.
JOHN G. WEAVER, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE, L. I.—The subscribers have opened their house at Meadowside for the reception of Summer boarders. It is large and airy, situated by the water, with accommodations for bathing, &c. The grounds with the walks and drives around them are extremely well shaded, and the location is particularly pleasant and healthy. The stage for Meadowside is always in attendance at the Glen Cove Landing upon arrival of the boat. Address by mail, W. C. & J. D. FEEKS, Locust Valley.

NEW-YORK HOTEL, PENATAQUIT, L. I.—Situated on the shore of Great South Bay, opposite Fire Island. This hotel is furnished in the best style, and has a number of large airy rooms, affording every opportunity for sailing, fishing, and bathing. Communication by Long Island Railroad twice a day. Stages in readiness at Deer Park and Thompson's Station.
ROBERT McKINNIN, Proprietor.

SUMMER BOARDING.—THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a house for those desiring board in the country during the warm weather, in the pleasant and healthy village of Kinderhook, Columbia County, N. Y., and will render all attention to his guests for moderate charges.
WILSON HAM.
Reference: FREELAND SQUIRES & Co., Nos. 122 and 124 Duane st., New York.

COUNTRY BOARD, AT ORANGE, N. J.—Pleasant rooms, with board for families, can be had on reasonable terms at the Park House, Orange, N. J. The house is well located and has a fine, large garden attached, well shaded. Twelve to fifteen trains per day; 55 minutes from the City. For particulars, inquire of G. N. OSBORNE, No. 43 Broadway, or on the premises.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A LADY RESIDING eight miles up the Hudson River, having two airy rooms, would like to meet with a party of four gentlemen of steady, quiet habits, or a small family who would appreciate the comforts of a quiet home. References exchanged. Address Box No. 11 Carmansville, Post-Office, N. Y.

A VERY PLEASANT SUMMER RESORT may be found at the Hudson River Institute, 3 miles from Hudson, during the two-month vacation from July 23 to Sept. 22. Terms from $4 to $6 a week. Address R. C. FLACK, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

MADAME RUTTKAY, AT CORNWALL, can accommodate ten or twelve boarders during the Summer vacation of her school. Access by the steamer Thos. Powell, foot of Jay-st., every afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. The location is delightful and convenient. It is near several churches, and in sight of Mr. Willis' beautiful place, "Idlewild."

TRENTON FALLS, ONEIDA COUNTY, N. Y.—The hotel at the above celebrated place of resort is open for the season, and can be reached in a few hours from New-York, at a small expense, as a railroad from Utica takes visitors there within an hour.
M. MOORE, Proprietor.

PLEASANT BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—Fine accommodations for the Summer months can be had in a private family, just out of Bridgeport, Conn. Access is frequent and easy, and the grounds and region around healthy and attractive. Refer to A. T. CLAYTON, No. 83 John-st., New-York.

MANSION HOUSE—LONG BRANCH, N. J.—This well-known establishment is now open for the reception of visitors. House fronting the ocean 350 feet, and only 80 yards from sea shore, with fine lawn in front. Address SAMUEL LAIRD, Proprietor.

SUMMER BOARDING AT MOUNT IDA, New-Paltz, 2½ miles west of Poughkeepsie, a fine healthy location; fine farm, fruits, shade, etc. Address JOSHUA BROOKS, or apply at the "Boarders' Exchange," No. 346 Broadway, room No. 4.

SUMMER BOARD IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Two families can be accommodated with board in Harrison, between Rye and White Plains Depôt. Six pleasant rooms, three on each side of the hall, well calculated to accommodate two families. For further information, apply at No. 59 Spruce-st.

COUNTRY BOARD ON LONG ISLAND SOUND—Eighteen miles from the City.—A few families can be accommodated with large airy rooms and good board, in a private family, in a pleasant and healthy location; fine bathing only a few rods from the house, and good fishing. For particulars, inquire of PATTERSON & BROTHER, No. 13 Bowery, or WM. H. SLOCUM, No. 198 South-st.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENtleman and wife, from July 1 to Oct. 1, not more than two hours' ride from the City, plain country fare desired; where bathing and the use of a horse and wagon can be had once in a while, preferred. Address immediately, stating terms, location, &c., HENRY LENOX, Box No. 115 *Times* office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT A LARGE BRICK farm-house, three hours' ride from the City, directly at a depôt; plenty of milk, cream, fruits, ice, &c. A few first-class boarders can enjoy all the comforts of a country home. The proprietor can be seen at No. 195 Broadway, Room No. 4.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG gentleman, in a private family, residing on the Hudson River, and near a railway station; Riverdale or vicinity preferred; unquestionable references given. Address, stating particulars, A. L. M., Box No. 105, *Times* office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—ON LONG Island by a gentleman, in farm house or family, on moderate terms; preferred where there are no boarders. Best of references given. Address W. J. W., stating terms &c., for this week, at Brooklyn Post-Office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR THE SUMMER FOR A gentleman, wife and servant, in Port Chester, Greenwich, or Stamford; pleasant location and plain fare required, with moderate prices. Address H., Box No. 1,652 New-York Post-Office, stating location, accommodations and terms.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—ONE OR TWO SINgle gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, may obtain good board, in a respectable private family, (no children,) where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed, on reasonable terms; situation near the depôt, with beautiful view and excellent neighborhood. Apply to L. W. STARR, No. 183 William-st., up stairs.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—A FEW large, airy rooms, suitable for families, can be secured on immediate application, in the large farm mansion of the subscriber, near Glen Cove. Address
CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove.

THE SPRING HOTEL AT RICHFIELD Springs will be ready for the reception of boarders on the 1st of June.
JOSHUA WHITNEY.

MUSICAL.

AN ALTO, FAMILIAR WITH CHURCH music desires an engagement in a select choir. Address ALTO, Box No. 150, *Times* Office.

BARNES & COLE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS-AT-LAW,
New-York Times Building, No. 41 Park-row, New-York
(Room No. 8.)
WILLIAM BARNES. SETH B. COLE.

COOPERS' SUPERIOR EDGE TOOLS OF the most celebrated makers, and the largest assortment in the City, for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

BOARDING

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, TAUGHT of much experience as boarders, dare, therefore, presume to offer a pleasant home to gentlemen, married or single. Unusual accommodations for a family. House is first-class, with every appointment for convenience and comfort. Apply at 109 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING.—A LADY HAVING A FIRST-CLASS house up town, west of Broadway, would let a large furnished front room and bedroom to a family or gentlemen. Parties willing to pay monthly in advance can make a very economical arrangement. Address BOARD, Broadway Post-Office. Best of reference given.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with board, and very pleasant rooms, in a private family; house first-class, and very pleasantly situated. Terms moderate. Persons from the South, visiting the City for the Summer, will find this a desirable home. Apply at No. 211 West 31st-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house, can accommodate two gentlemen and their wives, also a few single parties, with handsomely furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board; no other boarders; beautiful location, convenient to cars and stages. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 243 West 52d-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN A first class house and airy location in the vicinity of 12th-st. and 5th-av., would accommodate two or three gentlemen with large rooms and partial board. The best of reference required. Address C. D., Box No. 117, *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS ON FIRST and second floors; also, smaller rooms, to let, with full or partial board, to gentlemen and their wives, single gentlemen or ladies. House has all the modern conveniences, and is pleasantly situated one block west of Broadway. Apply at No. 463 Broome st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH board, in a neat, well-ordered house and neighborhood, and where the effort is to furnish a quiet, comfortable home, may be found at No. 256 West 22d-st., near 9th av.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen visiting the City, at $1 to $1 25 per day. Also, permanent board by the week.
E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FIRST-CLASS private house, with all modern conveniences, situated on high ground, and in a desirable neighborhood, within 10 minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall st. Ferries. But few accommodated. No children in the house. No. 49 Concord st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—IF YOU WISH TO find a comfortable, cool home on Brooklyn Heights, and on very reasonable terms, you can call at No 70 Willow st., Brooklyn. Dinner at 6. Four minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. ferries.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A GENtleman can find a large, airy and handsomely furnished room at No 366 Henry-st., near the Hamilton and South Ferries; also one handsomely furnished side room.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—PLEASANT FURnished rooms, for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No 73 State st. Convenient to Wall or Atlantic-st. Ferries. Terms reasonable.

TO MERCHANTS.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily having more room than they require, would let a handsome suite of furnished apartments, consisting of an extra-size parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only; to gentlemen in quest of superior accommodations, this is an opportunity seldom met with. Best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 164 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE SECond floor can be obtained in the large elegantly-finished brown-stone houses Nos. 55 and 57 West 23d st. Also, single rooms; house contains all the modern improvements; terms reasonable. Dinner at 6 P. M.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A PLEASANT furnished room, (with or without board,) containing the modern conveniences, located between 5th and 3d avs., and 32d and 22d sts. References exchanged. Address BOARDER, Box No. 3,557, Post office.

DELIGHTFUL LOCATION, COOL AND airy rooms in a private family, convenient to Broadway, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished. House with all the modern improvements. Apply at 72 2d-av., corner 4th-st.

THE SECOND FLOOR, CONSISTING OF five rooms, furnished, will be let, together or separate, with or without board, in a first-class house in the immediate vicinity of Grace Church. Address A. C., Box No. 107 *Times* office.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO LET, FURNISHED; also, rooms for single gentlemen (with or without board) at No. 259 Greene st., near Clinton-place. Gas, bath, &c. References given and required.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET, NEAR CATHARINE-STREET.—Furnished rooms with board for single gentlemen and gentlemen with their wives. Terms moderate.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE.—TO LET WITH board, furnished room, suitable for families and single gentlemen.

INSTRUCTION

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—ELM PARK COLLEgiate Institute, Litchfield, Conn., (the healthiest spot in the Union,) the Rev. Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal; JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., late of Princeton College, N. J., Assistant Principal. Boys fitted for college or for business. A teacher of the French language resides in the family. Instructions thorough, discipline strict, accommodation superior, and terms moderate. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

THE REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M. (late Principal of Rutgers Female Institute) will (D. V.) reopen his Institute for young ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square on Monday, Sept 13. Circulars may be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S Bookstore, No. 321 Broadway; at RAYNOR, HOWE & FERRY'S, 76 Bowery, and by addressing the Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT LITTLE Ferry, Bergen County, 9 miles from Hoboken, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm in a retired and healthy location. Board, tuition, washing, &c., from $120 to $140 per year. For circulars, with patrons as references, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

IRON AND HARDWARE

SUMMER COMFORTS.
Wire Dish Covers for table and pantry use; patent Fly-Traps, go by clock-work; catch a quart in an hour; Cobbler-Mixers, Wire and Plated Muddlers, Porcelain Lemon-Squeezers, Peacock Fly-Drivers, Fern Bushes, Children's Carriages and Perambulators.
Fine English Garden Tools,
Garden Trowels, Self-sealing Preserve Cans and Jars.
For sale by
STEPHEN WM. SMITH,
No. 534 Broadway.

MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
Importers and Manufacturers of
BUILDING AND MACHINISTS' HARDWARE,
No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch, New-York.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN PORCELAIN WORKS—Door and shutter knobs, with all the variety and styles of Porcelain Hardware, at manufacturers' prices.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY, No. 49 John-st.

SAFE, STORE, DOOR LOCKS AND NIGHT Latches, of every quality and description, at wholesale prices.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY, No. 49 John st.

SOLE AGENT FOR GAUTIER & CO.'S black lead crucibles and stove polish. (Warranted.)
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY, No. 49 John-st.

PIG TIN, LEAD AND ANTIMONY, BAR tin and lead, at lowest cash prices.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY, No. 49 John-st.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS FOR wrought and cast locks; extra safe, store, door and vault locks of all descriptions.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY, No. 49 John-st.

CORRUGATED SHEET IRON PREPARED and painted for roofs of every description. Builders, contractors and others who may be interested in a new and valuable improvement, are invited to examine the article, with various designs for roofing applicable to buildings of every description, at the New-York Agency for Mosely & Co., of Cincinnati. D. S. DODGE, No. 86 John st., up stairs.

DON'T SCOLD YOUR SERVANTS FOR breaking the refrigerator; it can't be avoided if you use the ordinary ice-pick or mallet, but buy one of GIFFING'S Patent Ice Breakers, which will soon save its cost in Ice, and will not injure the refrigerator. For sale by all Hardware and Furnishing stores. Manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 177 Greenwich-st.

LIGHTNING RODS—OTIS PATENT—THE only safe rod in use. Also, cheaper rods without insulation. All thoroughly put up for 6 cents per foot.
LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No 455 Broadway.

LIGHTNING RODS.—THE SALAMANDER PAtent, warranted to be the best and most reliable conductor in use. All complete from 5 cents per foot upwards. W. KAMENA, Nos. 48 and 50 Cortlandt-st.

BURDEN'S NEW MACHINE HORSE Shoes, Superior, low price, desirable. Depôt in N. Y., at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., 98 William-st.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.
Blank Books, Paper and Stationery, Steam Job Printing, Lithographic Work, Binding, &c. Orders solicited.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers.
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

ACCOUNT-BOOKS MANUFACTURED TO order, and ruled and bound to any pattern. Also, LITHOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING and LETTER PRESS PRINTING executed in a superior manner. Every requisite for BANKS, INSURANCE OFFICES, COMPANIES and MERCHANTS furnished, of a superior quality, and at moderate prices, by WILLIAM E. HAWS, No. 395 Canal-st., corner of Thompson.

WEDDING CARDS AND ENVELOPES, latest Paris style, just received; the most beautiful yet imported. Visiting Plate and pack of cards $1 50. At EVERDELL'S, Broadway, corner Duane st. Established in 1840.

TO LET.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, LEASE OR FOR SALE—Washington-av., Brooklyn.—Double house, with 15 rooms, containing all the modern improvements, and furnished in the most elegant manner, (2 pianos.) Ground 12 lots, 150x200) is laid out in the most tasty manner with fruit evergreen and shade trees, and rare flowering shrubs; stable for four horses, &c.; distance 20 minutes by cars from Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. The place combines the advantages of city and country life; is next avenue to Clinton-av. Rent, with 12 lots, $2,000; with 4 lots and stable, $1,500. Rent is not so much an object as a good tenant, as the owner intends to leave the city for a few years. Apply on the premises 7th house from Myrtle av., east side, (house painted white,) before 10 o'clock A. M.

DESIRABLE ROOMS—NEW HOUSE; ROOMS clean and pleasant. The advertiser having built a new house, No. 135 Elizabeth-st., corner of Broome-st., desires to let out the rooms, furnished, to gentlemen, who can have a sitting room and bedroom adjoining, both furnished and kept in order for $1 25 per week and upwards. The rooms are very pleasant, and gentlemen of steady business habits are requested to apply.

TO LET—THAT ELEGANT, FOUR STORY HIGH basement and under-cellar house No. 98 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-park; it has all the latest improvements; rent low. Inquire for the keys, of P. H. TUSKA, No. 104 same street, or No. 148 William-st. One-half will be let to a respectable family. Immediate possession.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY ATTIC AND BASEment brick store and dwelling No. 28 Gold-st., near John, being in good repair and newly painted. Possession immediately. Inquire on the premises, of JESSE DELANO.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. 385 Broadway, (three rooms,) known as Chambers' Piano Rooms. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' Piano Warerooms, Bible House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

TO LET—TWO NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS IN the house of a private German family, to genteel young men, with or without partial board. A bath-room and gas are on the premises. Apply at No. 28 Market-st.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE on Brooklyn Heights, suitable for first class boarders, within two minutes walk of Fulton-ferry. The owner and family would remain (on board) if agreeable. Inquire on the premises, No. 46 Columbia-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

CLINTON-AVENUE, BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—One of the finest building sites on this most beautiful of all avenues—the glory and pride of the city—pleasant and healthy. For a residence, unequaled in New-York or Brooklyn. The plot is 72 feet front by 200 feet deep, being the northwest corner of Clinton and Gates avs. Can be divided into two plots of 36 feet by 200 each. Fruit trees, of 8 years' growth, in fine bearing order. Come and see.
MILES & BETTS, No. 11 Pine st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL Farm in Westchester County, or in the interior of the State, a new, first-class modern house, brown-stone front, four stories high, 25 feet by 55, situated in 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. The house contains all modern improvements, and every qualification desired. Immediate possession given. Inquire of T. J. HALL, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC house and lot No. 3 Beach st., near West Broadway, containing gas with fixtures and Croton water. The premises can be seen from 8 to 10 A. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Possession immediately. For further particulars, apply to R. H. CUDLIPP, No. 121 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES

FOR SALE ON THE PASSAIC RIVER AT Belleville, N. J., about 8 miles from this City, a delightful place consisting of 8 acres, with house in good order, also a barn. The location for a Summer residence or garden spot is unequaled. The neighborhood is good, the scenery of the surrounding country is beautiful. Terms low and accommodating. Address, or apply to W. KEATING, office Sweeney's Hotel, corner of Chambers and Chatham sts.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT AT Pelham, on Long Island Sound, 19 miles from City Hall and 1½ miles from the New-Haven Railroad Depôt at New-Rochelle, containing 24 acres of land beautifully laid out, with a large dwelling house, which is in perfect order, finished with all the modern improvements. Stone stable, barns, laundry, boat house, bath-house, &c., &c. The furniture will be sold with the house if desired. The garden is stocked with the choicest fruits in full bearing. Communication with the City daily by steamboat, and several times a day by railroad. For permission to see the premises, &c., &c., apply to EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN STAMFORD—A HANDSOME country residence with barn, carriage and ice houses, and other appropriate out buildings, all new, and about 18 acres of excellent land, well fenced and in a high state of cultivation, with a choice apple and peach orchard and a variety of other fruits. Situation on and overlooking Long Island Sound, with a fine view of the village and surrounding country, and within about ten minutes' ride of the depôt, where nine trains pass up and down from New York daily. Apply to No. 85 Warren-st., New-York, or address Post Office Box No. 102, Stamford.

COUNTRY PLACE IN STAMFORD, CONN. TO LET—Partially furnished or unfurnished, for 2 or 3 years. The house, 3 minutes' walk from depôt, is complete in its conveniences, and contains 2 drawing-rooms, dining-room, opening into conservatory, library and 6 bedrooms, and bath-room; gas and water in the house. Stable with room for coachman, henery, &c. Grounds: 1½ acres under high cultivation, with choice fruit trees and grapes in variety and abundance. Apply to RUFUS PARK & CO., No. 63 Dey-st., New-York.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—IN A DEsirable location on the banks of the Hudson, within one hour's ride of the City Hall by cars or steamboat. The house consists of 12 rooms, contains all modern improvements, bath, &c. The furniture is good and but little used. The grounds are handsomely laid out; a barn and stable on the premises. Will be rented for 3 months from July 10 for $450. For further particulars, address Box No. 3,241, Post Office.

HASTINGS UPON HUDSON.—FURNISHED cottage to let at Hastings upon Hudson, two minutes' walk from cars or steamboat. Plenty of shade and fruit trees. Flower and vegetable garden all laid out and planted. Possession immediately. A line addressed to J. W. D., Box No. 8, Hastings upon Hudson, will receive prompt attention.

COTTAGE AT BULL'S FERRY FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.—There is a garden in front and rear, several fruit trees and wells, with plenty of stable room on the premises, consisting of an acre of ground. It is a quarter of a mile from the ferry, to which boats ply several times a day from foot of Spring-st., North River. Apply at No 46 Broad st., New-York.

FURNISHED COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO RENT—At Long Branch, N. J., and about five acres of land, barn, stables, and ice-house filled. The house contains twelve rooms, piazza on all sides, fronting the ocean, and next adjoining Howland's Hotel on the north. Apply to WM. DUMONT, No. 4 Wall-st.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—at Stamford, Conn., furnished or unfurnished. A handsome, modern built cottage, containing 13 rooms—five on the first floor—all in complete order, and choice location. Address COTTAGE, Box No. 103, *Times* Office, or D. L. SCOFIELD, at Stamford Depôt.

WEST MOUNT VERNON.—TO LET, A NEAT two-story house, containing seven rooms, within two minutes' walk of Hunt's Bridge Station, H. R. R. Inquire of J. R. URBER, No. 164 West Broadway.

FARMS FOR SALE

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY CHEAP.—A fine farm of 105 acres, situated in the town of Bedford, Westchester Co. Good buildings, plenty fruit, &c. Apply at CUMMINGS & CANFIELD'S Piano-forte warerooms, No. 637 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

FARM FOR SALE—FIFTY ACRES ON THE New-Haven Railroad; one hour from 27th-st.; house new; out-buildings good; fine orchards; farm in a highly improved condition and pleasantly located; price $15,000; terms easy; no brokers need call. For particulars, call on E. C. ROBINSON, No. 69 Bowery.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 50 acres, with English cottage, fruit, &c., near Geneva and Seneca Lake. Apply to B. SLOSSON, 40 Wall-st.; or J. H. WOODS, 34 Pine-st.

AGRICULTURAL, &C.

HAY CUTTERS—THE BEST IN USE, FOR SALE at the factory foot of East 24th-st., and No. 17 Platt-st. Hay Cutters of all kinds repaired as good as new. HOVEY & BROTHERS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

VALUABLE ST. LOUIS IMPROVED PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The foundry and machine shop, known as the St. Louis Novelty Works, are offered for sale. The establishment has a good stock of patterns, lathes and tools for a general stationery engine and machine business, with a capacity for working seventy-five hands, and will be sold entire to a good purchaser, upon reasonable terms. The services of a competent man, well acquainted with the place and familiar with the business, can be secured by the purchaser, if desired. Further particulars can be obtained by addressing either of the undersigned at St. Louis. JAMES M. CORBITT, CHARLES BAYHA, WM. R. BIDDLECOME.

FOR SALE—A GAS-FIXTURE MANUFACTORY, in the city of Newark, N. J. There is a population of 64,000, and this is the only manufactory of the kind in the city. There is also a store connected with the manufactory, situated in the principal street, and one of the finest stores in the city. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. This is an excellent opportunity for any one wishing to enter into the business. Address for two weeks, W. B., Box No. 204 Post-Office, Newark, N. J.

$20,000 TO $30,000.—THE ABOVE AMOUNT of capital is wanted in a manufacturing business now established in the City. The above will bear examination. The important office of Treasurer of the Company, may also be had if desired. Apply at No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st., to
JOHN BRAINERD.

HERE IS A RARE CHANCE FOR A gentleman wishing to travel, either for health, profit or amusement, by investing $100 in the most beautiful, portable and instructive exhibition ever arranged to travel with in any part of the world. At No 1 86th-st., Yorkville.
R. W. JENKS.

TO LET—A RARE CHANCE—THAT OLD-ESTABlished Boot and Shoe store corner of Canal and Varick sts.; neatly fitted up for that business, with carpet, chairs, awnings, stove, boot and shoe trees, gas fixtures, &c., or it will be let for any other business. Possession immediately. Inquire of H. OSTRANDER, No. 391 Canal-st., from 8 to 4.

WANTED—A GROCERY OR LIQUOR STORE, OR any respectable paying business in exchange for a good farm of 160 acres, in Michigan, having a house and improvements, a fine stream with water power, near railroad, school and villages, and settled neighborhood. Apply to FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 11 Pine-st.

VALUABLE LEASE FOR SALE OF A Hotel, with furniture complete, kept on the European plan, capable of accommodating 350 to 400 guests, is now doing a good business. Address N. STANHOPE, Box No. 120, *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF FURNITURE, THURSDAY, July 1, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., in part as follows: Splendid piano-forte, full 7-octave, fully warranted; two suites of richly carved parlor furniture, covered in satin brocade, seven pieces each; carved rose marble-top centre, side and sofa tables; rosewood marble-top etageres, with mirror doors and backs; do corner etageres, rosewood library bookcase, pier and oval mirrors, reception chairs, Turkish arm chairs, oil-paintings, Brussels carpeting, lace curtains, rich painted shades, mantel vases and ornaments, &c.
CHAMBER FURNITURE.
Beavily carved rosewood Elizabethan and gothic bedsteads 20 pure curled hair and spring mattresses, bolsters, pillows, toilet sets, mantel clocks, mirrors, shades, &c.; also three solid rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, with mirrors, marble-top washstands ingrain and Brussels carpets rocking and arm chairs, spring seat chairs, and a general assortment of chamber furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 30, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau st. Assignee's Sale—By order of the assignee we will sell the balance of the stock offered by us June 15, including Boirel's Royal Wine Co. port; London do.; Blackburn Madeira; McIverson, Yriarte, Lacoste and Capyden, 1833, and Hamies Nephews' sherries, pale, brown and golden; old cognac brandy very old; Hennessey do., 1835, in cases and bottles, old Blondell sherry, in demijohns; pale otard do., 1813; Victoria port, do.; Mastell and Hennessey brandy, do.; Holland gin, do.; Jamaica rum, do.; hocks, fine clarets, champagnes. Also, sardines, choice Havana cigars, of the following brands: Alburne, Rumarega, La Alata, La Rosa, Sultana, El Canguito, Daniel Webster, Magnolia, Henry Clay, El Globo, La Fontica, &c. Also, the balance of old Q brandy from same stock as sold by us in December, 1851. Also, bottles of old Alto Duro port. Connoisseurs are invited to attend this, it being our last sale this season. Purchasers will do well to attend this sale.

M. C. EDEY, Auctioneer.
SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON LIBERTY, ELM AND PEARL STS.—EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., will sell, on THURSDAY, July 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of James W. Fowler, Esq., Referee.—Partition sale of valuable property on Liberty, Elm and Pearl sts., viz: The valuable lot, together with the buildings thereon, No. 133 Liberty st., north side 64 feet 3 inches east of Washington-st. Lot 25 feet 6 inches rear, and 73 feet 3 inches in depth on the west side, and 75 feet deep on the east side.

Also—The valuable lot, together with the buildings thereon, No. 32 Elm-st., southwest corner of Pearl and Elm sts. Lot 16 feet 5 inches front, 25 feet rear, and 73 feet 3 inches in depth. For maps and further particulars, apply at the Auctioneer's office No. 8 Pine st.; and for terms, apply to D. C. RINGLAND, No. 61 Wall-st.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.
BY S. BOGART, THURSDAY, JULY 1, at 10 o'clock, at No. 374 Broadway, near White-st. Mortgage sale. A large quantity of elegant rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, rosewood piano-forte, &c.; removed from No. 69 East 17th-st. for convenience of sale. Consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites in satin brocatel, mahogany sofas, rockers and easy chairs, French plate mirrors, window drapery, rosewood and mahogany marble-top centre-tables, splendid gas chandeliers, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, mahogany French bedsteads, hair mattresses, mahogany dressing-bureaus, mahogany wardrobes, mahogany washstands, oil paintings, dining-room furniture, extension dining-table, crockery, dinner, tea and breakfast sets, China and glass ware, kitchen furniture, cooking utensils, &c.
JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE,
Att'y for Mortgagee.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.
GREAT AND ABSOLUTE SALE OF 335 LOTS IN EIGHTH AND NINTH WARDS, BROOKLYN—By order of the Supreme Court.—JAMES COLE & SON will sell on WEDNESDAY, June 30 at 11 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, under the direction of Wm. M. Ingraham, Esq., Referee. 335 lots and gores on Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 Flatbush and Vanderbilt avs., and on Degraw, Sackett, Union and President sts. Streets graded and paved, &c. Maps at No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Sale positive, without reserve.

THOMAS M. CONNAUGHTON, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—A MORTGAGE SALE OF household furniture, bar and fixtures, oil-cloths, glassware, pictures, chairs, tables, mirrors, oil paintings, extension table, rosewood suite, chandeliers and gas fixtures; also, one splendid cooking range made by Gillet, to be sold at No. 14 Bond street on THURSDAY, July 1, 1858, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Particulars in *Herald* on morning of sale.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, June 30, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising about 500 lots of seasonable goods, and will be sold without reserve. Catalogues on morning of sale.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
SEMI-ANNUAL SALE.—600 CASES BOOTS, shoes and brogans at auction on THURSDAY, July 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. DAVIS & CO., No. 86 Beekman-st. Prime assortment of fresh goods, well adapted to the national holiday.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.
FURNITURE, &C., AT AUCTION.—ON THURSDAY, July 1, at 10 A. M., at No 161 West 17th-st., the furniture, China, &c., of a family declining housekeeping. Sale peremptory. Deposit required.

S. BOGART, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE—BY S. BOGART, AT their auction rooms, on FRIDAY, July 2, 1858, all the remaining assets of Stephen Potter, consisting of book accounts, notes, &c., to close the trust. By order of Wm. D. Meeker, Assignee.

FIREWORKS.

BEAUTIFUL DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS.
ANNIVERSARY OF OUR INDEPENDENCE.
THE CHEAPEST FIREWORKS IN THE CITY FOR FAMILIES AND COMMITTEES.
J. McAULIFFE, agent for the CONSOLIDATED FIREWORKS COMPANY, offers unparalleled bargains in all kinds of brilliant fireworks, of the newest designs, splendid colors and superior manufacture.

Depôts Nos. 410 Broadway, opposite Lispenard-st. and 43 Nassau-st., corner of Liberty.

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.
FUNSTON & SCOFIELD,
General Agents for the celebrated
EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS,
Manufactured by
G. A. LILLIENDAHL,
No. 61 John-st.
ROMAN CANDLES, ROCKETS, WHEELS, and other kinds, with BRILLIANT FIRES wholesale and retail. Also, constantly on hand, FIRE-CRACKERS and TORPEDOS. Orders received for city and town exhibitions, from $10 to $3,000.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS,
Laboratory, North Point, Jersey City, N. J.
WM. J. SYMS & BRO., SOLE AGENTS,
No. 300 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Where samples of EXHIBITION PIECES, also every variety of FIREWORKS suited to storekeepers' sales, such as Firecrackers, Torpedos, Wheels, Triangles, Bengola Lights, Rockets, Roman Candles, Mines, Batteries, &c., may be found.

City and Town Committees supplied with Public Displays at short notice.

JULY 4, 1776.
FIREWORKS.
PETER TIERS,
No. 43 Maiden-lane.
P. T. solicits the attention of the trade to his stock of Fireworks, including EDGE'S BRILLIANT-COLORED CANDLES and ROCKETS, as also a general assortment of small works for jobbing and retailing.

Quality guaranteed, and prices beyond competition.

JOSEPH G. & I. EDGE, JR.—FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—The subscribers claim to be the only manufacturers of "First premium fireworks" in the United States, having taken every first premium for fireworks offered by the American Institute for the past seven years; also, at the Marshall Testimonial. They beg to state that they have entered their works for competition every year for the past four years, at the fairs of the American Institute, and also at the World's Fair, but none have offered to compete with them, which they deem conclusive evidence of their superiority over all other makers, inasmuch as they decline placing their works in competition. JOSEPH G. & I. EDGE, JR., Laboratory, North Point, Jersey City, N. J. W. J. SYMS & BRO., sole agents, No. 300 Broadway, N. Y.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—SALESROOM
No. 47 MAIDEN-LANE.
EXHIBITION PIECES FOR CITY AND TOWN DISPLAYS.
Also, every variety of SMALL FIREWORKS, FIRE-BALLOONS, &c., &c., ALL AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.
L. G. FORMAN. E. H. HOLLISTER.

FIREWORKS—NEW YORK LABORATORY, NO. 196 Front-st.—Fire-crackers, Canton-rockets, double-headers, joss-sticks, and a complete assortment of fireworks, warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also committees for City and country displays, supplied on the most reasonable terms.
M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st.

FIREWORKS.—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine the assortment.
R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John-st., up stairs.

FIREWORKS—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored FIREWORKS, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO.,
No. 227 Washington-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY for the Summer, who are critical in their taste can make a selection from really fine London Dock brandies and wines of the best brands, English and Scotch ales and porter in wood and glass, cigars, condiments, &c., at fair prices, at the old stand of R. E. MESSENGER & CO., No. 53 Fulton st.
H. B. KIRK, (late junior partner,) Proprietor.

TURNER'S FOREST WINE BITTERS, Ginger Wine, Blackberry Brandy, Cordials, Syrups, &c., of every description, warranted to have the finest flavor of anything of the kind now used. Manufactured by TURNER BROTHERS, No 350 Washington-st.

VERY OLD BRANDY AND PORT WINE for Medicinal purposes, for sale by
J. & W. GEERY,
Nos. 719 Broadway, and 203 Canal-st.

BOTTLES.—500 GROSS SODA WATER PORTERS, ALES, LAGER BIER and BROWN STOUTS, in lots to suit purchasers, at ROSS' GLASS-WARE HOUSE, No. 129 Maiden-lane.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free by mail.

OILS.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust, brightly and long as sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

CHOICE ENGLISH BREAKFAST CONGOU in chests and half chests. The best imported for many years. For sale by J. & W. GEERY,
Nos. 719 Broadway and 203 Canal-st.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

CHAS. BURRALL HOFFMAN, MALCOLM CAMPBELL. } { J. S. CRONISE, JOHN GELSTON

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,
No. 45 Wall-st., (Phœnix Bank Building.)

Sovereigns, Doubloons, XX Francs, X Guilders, X Thalers, DOLLARS and all kinds of GOLD and SILVER } Bought and Sold. BAR GOLD AND COIN FOR SHIPPERS AND MELTERS FURNISHED.

NEW SILVER for sale AT A DISCOUNT.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.
Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ¼ per cent. commission.
New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

COLLECTIONS.
We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.
GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

CLARK & WILLIAMSON,
Bankers, No. 1 Wall-st.,
Solicit orders for the purchase and sale of all kinds of securities. Collections made in all parts of the country.

$400,000
CITY OF LOUISVILLE, KY., WATER WORKS BONDS.—The subscribers offer for sale $400,000 of the 6 per cent Bonds of the City of Louisville, Ky., issued for construction of Water Works, maturing May 1, 1887, principal and interest payable in the City of New York. The bonds are secured by (besides the faith of the city) the pledge of the stock of the Water Company, and an irrepealable tax of 10 cents on each $100 of all the real and personal estate of the city. The charter confers on the city full power to contract debts and issue bonds.

The present debt of the city is	$3,301,000
With assets consisting of real estate stock &c., of	4,015,703
The assessed value of the taxable property of the city for 1857 amounted to	33,623,564

More than one-half of the present city indebtedness is contingent, as the several railroads and the Gas Company, to whom $1,825,000 of the bonds are issued, are bound to provide for the interest and principal. The dividends of the gas stock having already retired $80,000 of the original issue to that Company, the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company has retired $100,000 of the issue to it, with a large sinking fund applicable to the balance. The Lebanon Branch Road has mortgaged its property to secure its covenant to retire the bonds, and the ability of the other Companies to fulfill their contracts is not questioned.

The population of the city is..........70,000

Copies of the charter of the city, the ordinance under which the bonds were issued, the deed of trust of the Water Company's stock to Commissioners of Sinking Fund, and all other information concerning the bonds, may be had on application to CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, MINNESOTA, ST. PAUL, May 25, 1858. }
OFFICIAL.—STATE OF MINNESOTA.—PROPOSALS INVITED FOR A LOAN OF TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.—In accordance with the act of the Legislature of Minnesota, approved March 13, 1858, whereby the Governor and Treasurer of said State are authorized to dispose of the Bonds of the State to the amount of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, said Bonds being made payable in nine years from the time they are negotiated, at a rate of interest not exceeding ten per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New York, notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the undersigned for the whole of said amount, (the Bonds to be issued in sums of $1,000 each,) at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in the City of New-York, until the 1st day of July next, the money to be paid in American coin, upon the delivery of the Bonds in New York City. No bids will be received for these Bonds except at their par value, nor at a greater rate of interest than that specified in the act aforesaid, and the Bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to receive them at the lowest rate of interest. As the interest on the Bonds will be made payable on the first of July, and the first of January, in each year, the successful bidder will be required to pay to the Treasurer the difference in interest from the first of July to the day upon which the money is paid, and the bonds are delivered.

Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Loan," and addressed to the undersigned at the St. Nicholas Hotel, City of New York.
H. H. SIBLEY, Governor of the State.
G. W. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer of the State.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 6, 1858. }
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified that the right to convert their present Stock into preferred shares will expire on the 31st inst. On or before that day those who wish to avail of the privilege will pay $2 50 on each share, and on or before the 30th day of June next a further payment of $2 50 will be required.

On the payment of $5 per Share, Certificates of Preferred Stock will be issued.

Any stockholder anticipating the dates of payment, namely, May 31 and June 30, will be entitled to a discount on the sum paid at the rate of 6 per cent per annum to those dates respectively.

Copies of the Report, showing the condition of the Company, made by the Committee appointed at the Stockholders' meeting, on the 15th of April, can be had at this office. EDWARD F. LOOMIS, Sec.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, June 21, 1858.—$200,000 of 5 per cent. STATE STOCK, issued in aid of the construction of the AUBURN AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD, under chapter 293 of the Laws of 1838, payable as follows:
$100,000 on the 1st day of July next;
$50,000 on the 1st day of September next; and $50,000 on the 1st day of November next, will be redeemed by this Company at maturity on the surrender of the respective certificates of said stock at the Phenix Bank, in the City of New York. The interest on said stock will cease at the date of its maturity.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK HAVE REMOVED to their new Banking-house, No. 1 3d-av., corner of 7th-st.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday P. M., from 5 to 8 o'clock.
Interest allowed on deposits at 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, CHAS. MILES, } Vice-Presidents.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SEWERAGE COMMISSIONERS, CITY OF CHICAGO, June 25, 1858. }
THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST FALLING due in the City of New-York, on the 1st of July next, on the Bonds of the City of Chicago, 6 and 7 per cents., issued for Sewerage purposes, will be paid on and after that date, at the Banking Office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., on presentation of the proper coupons. S. LIND, Treasurer.

INTEREST ON SAN FRANCISCO CITY BONDS.—The Coupons Nos. 6 and 8 of the Bonds of the City of San Francisco falling due July 1, will be paid on and after date, for a period of six months by
WM. G. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st.
Coupons not presented within six months from 1st of July will have to be sent to the City Treasurer at San Francisco for payment.

CHICAGO CITY SIXES WATER LOAN.—These Bonds mature July 1, 1882, interest payable semi-annually, in July and January, in the City of New-York. Payment of interest is secured by the water-rents, which are now considerably in excess of the amount annually required for the Coupons. The surplus over interest and expenses was $12,000 in 1857. The good faith and credit of the city are pledged for the payment of principal and interest. For sale by ASHLEY & NORRIS, No. 52 Exchange-place.

JERSEY CITY WATER BONDS.—THE COUPONS of the Jersey City Water Bonds, due on the first day of July next, will be paid on presentation at the Continental Bank in the City of New-York or at the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City, on and after the first proximo. CHARLES FINK,
President Board of Water Commissioners.
Jersey City, June 23, 1858.

KENOSHA, ROCKFORD, AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.
THE INTEREST MATURING JULY 1, ON Farm Mortgage Bonds, issued to Kenosha and Rockford Railroad, and interest on Kenosha (Wis.) City Bonds, and Farm Mortgage Bonds issued to Kenosha and Beloit Railroad, also on First Mortgage Bonds, will be paid at the People's Bank in New York, on and after July 1, upon presentation of proper coupons.

OFFICE OF MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO (WISCONSIN LAKE SHORE) RAILROAD CO., NEW YORK, June 29, 1858. }
COUPONS OF MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS issued to this Company, due July 1, 1858, will be paid on presentation at the office of BISHOP & CO., No. 21 Nassau-st., New York, on and after this date.
C. B. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

THE INTEREST COUPONS ON THE Bonds of the city of Hartford issued to the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company, due on the 1st of July, will be paid on and after that date at the Continental Bank. F. A. BROWN, City Treasurer.

THE COUPONS DUE JULY 1 ON THE seven per cent. Bonds of Athens County, Ohio, dated October 1, 1852, and redeemable July 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that day at the banking house of
WILLIAM HOGG & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

THE COUPONS ON THE BONDS OF THE Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad Company, due on July 1, 1858, will be paid on and after that date by J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

THE GENESEE VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due July 1, on the Bonds of this Company, will be paid by G. M. TRACY & CO., No. 49 Exchange-place, on and after that day.
GEORGE S. WHITNEY, Treasurer.

CITY OF QUINCY.—THE INTEREST UPON the Bonds of the above city falling due on the first day of July next, will be paid on and after that day at office No. 40 Broad-st. WOODRUFF & CO.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of July, 1858, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company will be paid on and after that day, at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in sums from $1,000 to $5,000. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 387 9th-av. Office hours from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

McDONOUGH COUNTY COUPONS.—THE Coupons of the McDonough County, Illinois, bonds, issued to Northern Cross R. R. Co., due July 1, will be paid at the office of WOODRUFF & Co., No. 40 Broad-st.

TAKE NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUPONS on [illegible] County Bonds, due July 1, will be paid at the Bank of North America, New-York City.
S. B. PHELPS & CO.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE
GREAT WESTERN
MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.,
NEW-YORK.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of 3½ per cent. on the $1,000,000 cash, Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid at this office, on and after July 1. Transfer books will be closed from on and after June 22, until July 1.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1858. }
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 19.
Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.
The Bank is open for business daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers st., east of Broadway. JOSEPH STUART, President.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Co. }
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared out of the net earnings of the road for the six months ending June 30th inst. The dividend will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland, Ohio, on and after the 1st day of July next, in currency or by sight-check on New-York, at the option of the shareholders respectively.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from June 20 until July 2, 1858. By order of the Board,
GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1858. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Second-av. Railroad Company have declared a quarterly dividend of two (2) per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 6th of July next, at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st. The transfer books will close on the 25th instant, at 2 o'clock, and remain closed until July 7.
D. B. PETERS, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK.—JUNE 21, 1858.—SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A semi annual dividend of five (5) per cent. on the capital Stock of this Bank, out of the earnings of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July next.
The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of July. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
JUNE 22, 1858.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1858. }
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF the Park Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 10th of July next.
The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of July inclusive.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 287 Broadway, corner Park place, New York, 14th June, 1858. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent. payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to 1st July inclusive. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW-YORK, June 25, 1858.—A semi-annual dividend of eight per cent., has been declared, payable on and after the first day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that date. W. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF AMERICA have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent., for the current six months ending 30th inst., which will be paid to the stockholders on and after Thursday, July 1.
The transfer books will remain closed until July 6.
J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1858. }
DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend of eight per cent. (8) for six months was declared, payable on and after the 1st day of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 48 Wall-st., New-York, June 22, 1858. }
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, a dividend of six per cent. was declared, payable on or after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from date to July 1.
F. W. DOWNER, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE.—JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—The semi annual interest on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st July, will be paid on presentation of the proper Coupons at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York. T. B. BLACKSTONE,
Chief Engineer J. & C. R.R. Co.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1858. }
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per cent., out of the profits of the past six months, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on the 1st of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, June 28, 1858. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 25, 1858.
ILLINOIS STATE INTEREST.—THE SEMI-annual interest on the debt of the State of Illinois, due on the first Monday in July, will be paid at the office of Ketchum, Howe & Co., No. 46 Exchange-place.
JAMES MILLER, Treasurer of State of Illinois.

PEOPLE'S BANK.—NEW YORK, JUNE 29, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the People's Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. on the capital stock out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after the 7th of July ensuing. The transfer books will be closed from the 29th instant until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

MARKET BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, has been declared, payable on and after July 10. Transfer book closed till that date. By order.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK.—NEW YORK, JUNE 22, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July, proximo. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board. RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK.—NEW YORK, June 19, 1858.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend of Three and One-Half per cent will be paid to the Stockholders of this Bank on and after 1st July next. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 19th to 30th June inclusive. By order of the Board. GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

SEVENTH WARD BANK.—NEW-YORK, JUNE 22, 1858.—FORTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the current six months, payable on the 1st of July next. By order,
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES

BANK FOR SAVINGS.—BLOOMINGDALE SAVINGS BANK, corner of 26th st. and 3d av., open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 6 to 8 P. M. All deposits made before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all sums under $1,000. SPENCER K. GREEN, Pres.
JOHN WAITE, Sec'y. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st., June 28, 1858. }
THIS INSTITUTION WILL PAY THE usual semi annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on all larger sums, on all deposits entitled thereto, payable on and after July 19. All dividends not withdrawn will receive interest the same as principal.
E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and from 4 to 7 P. M. on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at 6 per cent on sums from $1 to $500. M. D. VAN PELT, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK.—CORNER OF 27th-st. and 8th-av. All moneys deposited in this Bank up to July 10, will draw interest from the 1st.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Sec. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, Pres.

COAL.

$4 50. PRIME ANTHRACITE COAL, $4 50.
AT $4 50 PER TON.
Of 2,000 pounds, delivered free of cartage, at Retail.
The undersigned are now delivering their celebrated Black Heath and hard Broad Mountain and prime Red Ash Coals, for Furnaces, Ranges, Grates and Stoves, direct from boats, at the above reduced price; from yard 25 cents per ton higher.
Orders can be left at our office, No. 45 South st., or with our agent, THOMAS O'NEIL, at yards foot of Warren-st., North River; foot of 14th st., East River; at No. 74 West 32d-st.; and at the Drug Stores of Messrs. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.
CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO., Corner of Broadway and Wall-st. NEW-YORK, April 27, 1858. }
THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON Company are now prepared to contract for the sale of their well known and approved qualities of Cumberland Coal. It will be shipped in the best order from the Company's depots at Alexandria, Pa., and Baltimore, Md.
The Company, when required, will charter vessels at lowest freights without charge.
ROBERT P. GETTY, President.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or enquiring of
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Protected by letters patent, dated

Feb. 19, 1856,	Dec. 1, 1857,
Oct. 28, 1856,	Jan. 12, 1858.

The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
Sole Manufacturers.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:
Trains leave the Dépôt corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at
6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.
Trains leave Dépôt corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:
8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 11, 1858. }
THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other underhanded means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between

New-York and Dunkirk, to	$6 10
New-York and Buffalo, to	5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to	5 00

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 28, 1858. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM June 21, 1858, trains will leave Chambers st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry 6:30 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 6:45 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and 3:40 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:25 A. M., and 4:30 and 8:00 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:45, and 8:12 P. M. On Sundays at 9:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—On and after 1st May trains will run as follows, Sunday excepted:
TRAINS GOING EAST
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport 10 A. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Yaphank 10 A. M.; 3:45 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Syosset 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Hempstead 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Jamaica 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 3:45, 5:30 and 7:15 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
MORRISTOWN EXPRESS—Leaves at 5:10 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison.
MILLBURN ACCOMMODATION—At 11:30 A. M., and 5:10 and 6:30 P. M., making all the stops.
J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Secretary.
N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS direct and *via* St. Johnsbury to Lakes Memphremagog and Willoughby; also, pleasure route *via* Connecticut River Valley to Burlington, Ogdensburg and Montreal. Through tickets can be procured at the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons of the 3d mortgage Bonds and Bonds of 1872 will be paid on and after July 1, at the office of the Company, corner 26th-st. and 4th-av.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

FOR THE EAST.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and elegant steamship "CHESAPEAKE," SIDNEY CROWELL, Commander, leaves Portland every Saturday, and New-York, from pier No. 12, North River, every Tuesday, at 4 P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room, $5. Running time 30 hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland; H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st., New York.
WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, *via* Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The "Glen House" is only six hours' ride from Portland.

NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD STEAMBOAT LINE.—The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25 East River, every day, at 3 P. M., for New Haven. The TRAVELER, Capt. BOWNS, every night, at 11. The GRANITE STATE, Capt. KING, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M., for Hartford.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO HARLEM, MOTT HAVEN, TREMONT, MORRISANIA, EAST AND WEST CHESTER, WEST FARMS, HIGH BRIDGE.
The HARLEM AND NEW YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY'S
new and splendid steamers
SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE.
Leave

Harlem.	Peck slip.
6 00 A. M.	7 00 A. M.
7 00 A. M.	8 00 A. M.
8 00 A. M.	9 15 A. M.
9 60 A. M.	11 00 A. M.
10 30 A. M.	1 30 P. M.
2 00 P. M.	3 15 P. M.
3 00 P. M.	4 15 P. M.
4 15 P. M.	5 15 P. M.
5 15 P. M.	6 15 P. M.
6 15 P. M.	7 15 P. M.

Landing at 10th and 120th sts., each way.
FARE 8 CENTS.
Running through the East and Harlem Rivers, past Hurl Gate, Blackwell's Ward's and Randall's Islands, giving a fine view of the public institutions. Stages or private conveyance to any of the above villages or the High Bridge on the arrival of each boat at Harlem. All Fulton Ferry stages run to within two piers of the Peck-slip landing. All Dry Dock and Greenpoint Ferry stages, to and from the 10th-st. landing.

GRAND REGATTA AT NEWBURG, JULY 5.—The large double-engine steamboat OHIO, Capt. E. R. FURGASON, will make an excursion to Newburg on July 5, landing at Grand-st., Williamsburg, at 6 o'clock A. M.; Delancey-st. 6¼; Pier No. 4 North River, 6¾; Spring-st., 7; Amos st., 7¼; 30th st. 7¾; Carmansville, 8¼; landing at Sing Sing each way. Boats and oarsmen entered for the above regatta will be taken up and returned by the above boat free of charge. The boat will leave Newburg immediately after the race is decided. Shelton's band is engaged for the excursion. Fare for the excursion, $1.

THE PIC-NIC EXCURSION OF THE Broadway Universalist Sunday School, the Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, will take place at Dudley's Grove, on THURSDAY, July 1, near Hastings. The large and commodious propeller *Mayo*, together with Dodworth's band, have been chartered for the occasion. Boat leaves Delancey-st. at 7 o'clock; Spring-st. at 7¾; 22d st. at 8¼. Should the weather prove unfavorable, it will take place on Thursday, July 8. Tickets 50c.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 5:30 A. M., 8:45 A. M., 2:15 and 6:20 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 30 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAST, AND SPLENDID sea steamers, JAMES A. STEVENS and JOHN L. LOCKWOOD with barges, can be chartered by Sunday schools, parties, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., corner Pine.

SCHOOLEY'S PATENT PRESERVATORY.—Patented June 16, 1857. The attention of the citizens of New-York and vicinity is called to this new method of preserving meat, fruit and all articles of food in all their original purity and freshness for weeks and months.
Dealers in foreign and domestic fruit, meat, vegetables, game fish oysters, poultry, butter, eggs and milk; farmers, dairymen, hotel and restaurant keepers, and private houses, lard-oil and candle makers, butchers, packers and pie makers, will find this Preservatory especially adapted to their wants. A cold and perfectly dry and pure air is produced by this method. For rights, plans and information, apply to A. L. ALBERGEN, Buffalo, N. Y.; or A. C. GETTY, No. 175 West-st., New-York; or A. W. BEARDSLY, 109 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.
N. B.—The public are cautioned against using or purchasing any permanent structure using a circulating current of air through the ice, and through the chamber to be cooled, as the same is an infringement of SCHOOLEY'S Patent, and will be assailed as such.

FOR EUROPE.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN
VIA GALWAY.
The Splendid Steamship
INDIAN EMPIRE,
5,000 tons burden,
Will positively leave NEW-YORK for GALWAY, (Ireland,) on MONDAY, July 5.
Her accommodations are of the first class. Passengers will be taken from New-York through to any part of Great Britain at the following greatly-reduced rates, including Steward's fees and provisions on the passage, to Galway:

First class	$90
Second class	50
Third class	35

A liberal table will be provided.
For passage, freight and further particulars, apply to WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 46 South st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$119
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AMERICA, Miller, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New York Wednesday, June 23.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 7.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 14.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 21.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York for Southampton and Havre.	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
VANDERBILT, Sat. July 3	WEDNESDAY......July 21
NORTH STAR, Sat., July 31	WEDNESDAY......Aug. 18
VANDERBILT, Sat., Aug. 14	WEDNESDAY......Sept. 1

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New York.
ARIEL..........July 10	Aug. 7.	Aug. 11.
NORTH'N LIGHT..Aug. 7	Sept. 4.	Sept. 8.

These steamships have water tight compartments.
Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $30.
Certificates issued for passage from Europe.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 24, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Aug. 21.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST,
VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.
The Splendid and Favorite U. S. Mail Steamship
ISABELLA,
WILLIAM ROLLINS, COMMANDER,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, June 30, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely, for HAVANA, stopping at CHARLESTON and KEY WEST.
The ISABEL having been just refitted and thoroughly overhauled, renders her one of the most desirable steamers afloat for comfort and speed.
For passage, having unequaled accommodations, apply at the office of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, 30th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state-room to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship NASHVILLE, Capt. L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, July 3, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The MARION succeeds, on Wednesday, July 7. These steamers carry the Adams' Express goods for the South and Southwest. The Express Agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-Steamship Company's first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE, J. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 3, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Cabin passage to Savannah $15. Freight reduced, until further notice, to 6 cents per foot. Insurance one half per cent. effected at our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON.—THE STEAMSHIP MEMPHIS, Capt. G. W. WATSON, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 3, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Cabin Passage, $15. Freight reduced, until further notice six cents per foot. Insurance at one half per cent effected at our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 85 West-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FARE 25 CENTS.—JUNE, 1858.—THE REGULAR and old-established Line for SHREWSBURY HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON and RED BANK. The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, N. R.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, June 26..2½ P. M.	Saturday, June 26..6 P. M.
Sunday, June 27..7 A. M.	Sunday, June 27..3 P. M.
Monday, June 28..8 A. M.	Monday, June 28..3½ P. M.
Tuesday, June 29..9 A. M.	Tuesday, June 29..4 P. M.
Wednes. June 30..9 A. M.	Wednes., June 30..4½ P. M.
Thursday, July 1..6¾ A. M.	Thursday, July 1..10½ A. M.
Friday, July 2..7 A. M.	Friday, July 2..10½ A. M.
Saturday, July 3..9½ A. M.	Saturday, July 3..1 P. M.
Sunday, July 4..7½ A. M.	Sunday, July 4..1½ P. M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean Port, &c. Nelson Taylor's Squam Line of stages connect with this boat.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH DIRECT—HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, June 29, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, June 29, 3½ P. M.
Wednes'y, June 30, 8½ A. M.	Wednes'y, June 30, 4 P. M.
Thursday, July 1, 7 A. M.	Thursday, July 1, 10½ A. M.
Friday, July 2, 11 A. M.	Friday, July 2, 6 P. M.
Saturday, July 3, 8 A. M.	Saturday, July 3, 11½ A. M.
Saturday, July 3, 3½ P. M.	Sunday, July 4, 1¼ P. M.
Sunday, July 4, 7½ A. M.	

The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay and Branch Port.
Haight's line of stages for Squan; also stages to all parts of the country.

THE CROTON, CAPTAIN W. H. WOOD, leaves Pier No. 29, East River, foot of Roosevelt-st., every afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Arriving at		Returning next morning, leaves	
Bayles' Dock	5:00 P. M.	Glen Wood	6:50 A. M.
Great Neck	5:15 P. M.	Glen Cove	7:00 A. M.
Sands' Point	5:40 P. M.	Sands' Point	7:25 A. M.
Glen Cove	6:00 P. M.	Great Neck	7:45 A. M.
Glen Wood	6:50 P. M.	Bayles' Dock	8:00 A. M.
		Arrive at N. York	9:00 A. M.

N. B.—The CROTON, being now in fine order for speed and comfort, can be chartered for Pic-Nic and Excursion parties, with the use of a most beautiful grove at Glen Wood. Apply to the Captain on board.

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—The inhabitants of Mamaroneck and New-Rochelle have purchased the steamboat ISLAND CITY, and have started a ferry from the above places. The boat starts from the new dock, built by the Company, at Delancy's Neck, at 7; New-Rochelle at 7½ and City Island at 8 o'clock, A. M.; returning, leaves Fulton Market at 4 P. M. This is a most delightful sail, and the enterprise must succeed, and we hope will convince this foreign Railroad Company, that the people of this State will not pay tribute to Connecticut.

MORNING LINE AT 7 O'CLOCK, SUNDAYS included, direct to Stryker's Bay, Hyler's, Yonkers Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw. The new and splendid steamer GEO. T. STANLEY, Capt. T. B. PADDOCK, will leave the foot of Robinson-st., Pier No. 27, every morning, stopping at Amos-st. each way.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will run daily, leaving West 10th-st. (Amos) at 9½, 12½, and 3½ o'clock; Spring st. at 9½, 12½, and 3½ o'clock, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves the Island at 11, 2, and 6½ o'clock, touching at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare for the excursion 25 cents.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—STEAMER LIBERTY leaves Peck Slip, New York, at 8½ A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. Leaves Astoria at 7½ and 9½ A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Landing at 10th st. at 8½ and 9½ A. M., and 1 and 5 P. M. Through in 40 minutes. Fare, 10 cents.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY.—BOATS LEAVE foot of Whitehall st. every hour, from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.; leave Staten Island every hour, from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. Fare 6 cents. On fine Sundays boats leave every half-hour.

CHEAP TRAVELING.—DAILY LINE—FARE only 25 cents. For Norwalk: The steamer CATALINE every morning at 8 o'clock, from Roosevelt-st., Pier No. 29, East River; Sundays excepted.

CHEAP TRAVELING.—FARE ONLY 50 CENTS to Bridgeport from Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 E. R., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock, M. Steamer BRIDGEPORT.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Murray-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER METAMORA, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from foot of Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

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Without fear of breakage. Full and particular directions accompany each package; and if complied with relief is IMMEDIATE, and a CURE effected in less than one half the time than by any of the preparations of Copaiva, or any other known remedy. Sufferers are solicited to make the trial of one package (which is sufficient for any ordinary case) as a test, then judge of it, and, as their judgment is, so let it be known to the world. Price $2.
Sold by HARRAL, RISLEY & KITCHEN, New York; DYOTT & SONS, Philadelphia; O. B. LEAVENWORTH & CO., New-Haven; BURR & CO., Boston; and all other prominent dealers.

A CARD
RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of RICORD, of Paris, (who is the first living surgeon for Diseases, &c. of the Sexual System,) and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of this City, continues the practice of his specialty, and of general medicine, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, New-York. Consultations in English, French, and by letter. Office hours from 9 to 1, and 5 to 8 in the evening.

TRIESEMAR PROTECTED BY ROYAL Letters Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is a remedy for relaxation, spermatorrhea, and exhaustion of the system. TRIESEMAR No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is a great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $9 cases of TRIESEMAR and the large sizes, carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 3 DIVISION STREET, PERFORMS the greatest cures ever made. The only security against humbugs and the effects of diseases is to apply to his old dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., N. Y. Countless the numbers that are daily radically cured and saved from an early grave by the timely exertions of Dr. HUNTER and the use of his infallible remedy—HUNTER'S RED DROP. This medicine is the result of centuries of study of the wisest and most talented medical men in England, France and Germany. Perfected from the whole field of medical science, and compounded from many different ingredients, so concentrated that a half ounce vial will cure the most inveterate case. It is harmless and thorough in its action, being followed by none of those terrible secondary attacks which are results of using all other remedies. Price $1. All consultations private.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise, thinks it proper, in order to guard the unfortunate against deception, and for the satisfaction of strangers visiting the City, to state that he possesses "*Certificats d'Etudes*" from the following eminent Professors in Paris (where he resided several years) *and which are to be seen by every one*; viz: RICORD, Hopital des Vénériens; VELPEAU, Hopital de la Charité; LISFRANC, Hopital de la Pitié; ROBERT, Hopital Beaujon; CAZENAVE, Hopital St. Luis; GUERSANT, Hopital Bicêtre; MERCIER, Hotel Dieu; SEGALAS. Also, that he possesses many others from Paris and this City, among which Professors MOTT, BEDFORD, BECK, SMITH &c. &c. Offices, No. 58 Bleecker-st., corner Wesley-place, two blocks east of Broadway, where he is consulted with certainty of a speedy, radical and permanent cure.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson resides in his own house, and receives patients in separate consulting rooms.
DR. WATSON'S WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms, but treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, and Premature Exhaustion, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has evidently been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.*
No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 83 Mercer st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M., except Sundays, unless by appointment. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 160 picture illustrations, is $1. Sold and mailed also by TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised medicines and should be seen by the married, single and the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.
We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas, &c.*

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, Wholesale and Retail Dépôt No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., Office No. 2, opposite St. Paul's Church, New-York.

MEDICAL.

RELIEF FOR CONSUMPTIVES.
SEEK AND YE SHALL FIND.
An old Indian Doctor, whose daughter was reduced to the verge of the grave with consumption, discovered, while searching for remedies among our Western Indians for roots and plants which combined procure a certain cure for CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, &c., and which restored his daughter to perfect health. With the same remedy he has cured thousands of cases. Being rich enough, he will send, *free of charge* to the afflicted, a small quantity of the remedy, with directions so that they can prepare it themselves when they see that it benefits them. Address, with three stamps to pay the return letter, Dr. S. H. BURNS, New-York Post-Office.

DR. E. COBBETT, NO. 19 DUANE-STREET, adopts this method of informing citizens and strangers that he has for the last 27 years confined his treatment solely to the cure of syphilitic, mercurial and other diseases of a private character. Although it is considered by a portion of the medical profession as a species of quackery for one of its legitimate members to advertise, still the great advantage the unfortunate victims of so fearful a malady derive from a regularly educated physician devoting his attention to this particular branch of the profession must be apparent. It is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are presented to Dr. C., when the disease has been driven into the system by quacks to break out again in the form of spots and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and throat, night sweats and emaciation. STRICTURE.—Dr. C. has discovered a new process by which he can cure the worst forms of stricture in from two to three weeks. Constitutional debility, brought on by a secret habit indulged in by young men, effectually cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University Medical College, and the only graduate of that institution practicing in the above speciality in this City. As a proof of qualification, see his diplomas in his office. Hours, 8 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business. Many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug store No. 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers st.; also at No. 10 Astor House, and No. 107 Broadway, No. 100 Fulton-st., cor. of William.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature; 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured.

THE ENGLISH BOTANIC PHYSICIAN, No. 57 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Office hours from 8 to 11 A. M., and from 2 to 5 P. M. See yesterday's and to-morrow's *Times*, for full particulars.

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.—REED'S Throat and Lung Balsam will be found an invaluable remedy in the above diseases. Try its healing properties. Price $1 per bottle. For sale at the principal Druggists'.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY W. JOHNSON and ANDREW FOSTER HIGGINS against WASHINGTON JACKSON and WASHINGTON JACKSON, Jr.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which complaint was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 64 Wall-street, in the City of New York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and fifty-two dollars and sixty-three cents, with interest from the 20th day of May, 1858, besides the costs of this action.—Dated May 22, 1858.
MAN & PARSONS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
my26-law10wW* No. 64 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION, FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes, CHARLES NEWMANN, Insolvent: Notice first published May 12, 1858. Creditors to appear before Hon. S. D. Morris, County Judge of Kings County, at the City Hall, in the city of Brooklyn, on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1858, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of the effects of said insolvent, and he be discharged from his debts, &c.
EDW. FORBES TRAVIS,
Proctor for Petitioner, No. 41 Park row, New-York.
my12-law16wW*

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—ALL persons having claims against the late firm of KOCH & CO., of the City of New-York, composed of John C. Koch and Henry Funcke, are hereby requested to present them forthwith to the undersigned, the assignees of said firm, at their office, No. 49 Ann st., in said City of New York. And all persons indebted to, or having any property belonging to said firm, are hereby requested forthwith to pay said debts, and deliver said property to said assignees at their office.
H. A. SCHLEICHER, FREDERICK KONIG, } Assignees of Koch & Co.

LAWYERS READ THIS.—CHEAP COPYING—ESTABLISHED NINE YEARS.—Prices: Pleadings, Abstracts, &c., 2 cents per folio; special Deeds and Agreements, 4 cents; Deeds and Mortgages, 3¾ cents each; Law papers served, (personally,) 50 cents. Writers sent out, 25 cents per hour.
E. H. RAE, No. 18 William st., room No. 22.
Cut this out.

INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL	$500,000.
SURPLUS, OVER	$250,000.

Office, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
The officers of this Company take satisfaction in announcing to its patrons, and the business community generally, that the principle for which they have always contended has been conceded by their associate underwriters of this City, and that merchants and others requiring insurance need be assessed no longer to support the unnecessary system of brokerage in Fire Insurance. The system they have always considered as an evil, and have acted accordingly, maintaining that if the existing rates of premium would warrant the companies in allowing a return of a portion of the same as a commission to a broker, the insured were entitled to such reduction.
Special notice is, therefore, now given that this Company is prepared to return to the assured, direct FIVE per cent. of the amount of premium on all policies issued at the current rates on property in the cities of New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken.
CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILMARTH, Vice President.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1858.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY!

SAFEGUARD INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—PAID UP AND SECURED—$300,000.
OFFICE NO. 12 WALL-ST.
This Company insures risks upon as favorable terms as any of the older companies and solicits its share of the insurance business of New-York and vicinity.
Its capital is securely invested in first-class bonds and mortgages, which have recently been submitted to and examined by Commissioners appointed by the Comptroller of this State, and have been fully approved.
LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY.
DIRECTORS:

Geo. S. Doughty,	Geo. H. Lewis,	S. H. Provost,
M. O. Roberts,	P. E. Birckhead,	J. & H. Hasbrouck,
Oliver M. Pettit,	F. Blackburne,	Robert P. King,
Wm. Remsen,	Edw. K. Collins,	John A. Godfrey,
Isaac Bronson,	John B. Murray,	J. J. Salomon,
E. K. Olcott,	Jas. W. Elwell,	Francis Randall.
	Chas. P. Hayes.	

GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President,
(Late of the Excelsior Ins. Co.)
ALBERT WELLES, Vice-President.
JACOB N. KEELER, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVE. E. LAING,
A. R. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.	J. H. HOLCOMB.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

THE HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 45 Wall st.
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
Will insure against loss or damage by fire at the Reduced Rates, and return 5 per cent. of the premium in cash.
S. H. ROKENBAUGH, President.
DERAS L. STONE, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

TO DENTISTS OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.—Mr. J. SIGESMOND, Jr., the nephew of the inventor of artificial teeth without porcelain or any metalic substance, and the only one that manufactures the same genuine, is now ready before his departure to Europe to instruct Dentists by letter, or at any laboratory, to work and manufacture the same perfectly for $15. References can be given to parties who wear the same. Letters promptly answered. Specimens can be seen at Dr. DURKIN'S, No. 363 Canal st. J. SIGESMOND, Jr.
Dentists, beware of a man in Bleecker-st. who intends to teach for $25. But there were many Dentists at my office that were humbugged and by that man; they had to take instructions of me again.

FURNITURE

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail, at prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal st., (old No. 2[illegible]),
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SPRING BEDS.—PIGOT'S PATENT—WARRANTED superior to any article of the kind in use. Also First Premium Mosquito Canopies and nets, hair mattresses, &c., &c.
LYON & GOODNOW, No. 455 Broadway.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—OF A SUPERIOR quality, manufactured and for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 690 Broadway, formerly with McGraw & Allendorph.

REMOVAL.—ISAAC SMITH, SON & CO. HAVE removed their umbrella and parasol warehouse from No. 257 Pearl-st. to No. 77 Warren st., opposite the Hudson River Railroad Dépôt.

NEWS FROM UTAH.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

young husband with bitter tears; but she was assured that the only hope of salvation for herself or him lay in crucifying the holiest affections and clinging to the Church, which bade her renounce the father of her child. Overcome by such arguments as these, which, to her beclouded mind seemed the voice of inspiration, she bade him adieu, and passed on the weary journey to the Southward. Mr. Yancey expresses the hope that when the scales shall have fallen from her eyes, he will be able to reclaim mother and child—a consummation to which he seems to look forward with lively anticipations.

As a specimen of the discipline by which the Church keeps it members in slavish subjection, the elder Mr. Yancey cites a sermon which he heard preached by Brigham last Spring, wherein he told the Bishops that they must take in hand the apostates and those who desire to leave the Valley for California, and put them to work. If that did not make them quiet and contented, he directed them to put judgment to the line and justice to the plummet—a phrase well understood to authorize the assassination of the offenders—to "save" them from spiritual death.

The Golden Rule, Mr. Yancey states, is frequently held up by Brigham as an important article of faith—but he urges that the true interpretation of the phrase "do unto others as you would that they should do unto you," makes it a simple injunction upon the faithful, when he sees a brother about to apostatize, or do anything else which will damn him, to cut his throat at once, spill his blood upon the ground, in atonement for his sins, and thus save him from eternal death. It is this doctrine which so often fits Mormon hands for deeds of blood.

A Mr. Bigson and his wife are also among the Mormon refugees who remain in camp. Mr. B. is a painter, and has labored industriously for a year or two in the Valley without being permitted to bring out with him any of the proceeds of his industry. He will probably return with the army. Mr. Bovier, who went to Salt Lake City last week with an express from the Government, has not yet returned. He was compelled to flee from the Valley last year at the same time with General Burr. His wife, to whom he was tenderly attached, was not permitted to follow him. Being unable to hear from her, and almost distracted in regard to her fate, he sought the opportunity of carrying in an express in the vague hope of being able to hear something of her, well knowing at the same time that he did so at the risk of his life. But time and space fail me, and I cease these citations of the wicked and cruel operations of Mormon fanaticism.

It will be remembered that, some time last Fall, one Wm. Stowell was arrested while prowling about the camp, and that upon his person were found papers convicting him, beyond all peradventure, of high treason. He has been kept in close confinement during the Winter and Spring, awaiting trial upon an indictment found against him by the Grand Jury. It became evident, however, that he was a simple-minded fellow, who truly said that he had no idea of the enormity of his offence, but supposed that in obeying Brigham's orders he was obeying the law. As the Mormons took a good deal of interest in his case, and were solicitous in regard to his fate, it was deemed desirable that he should be released and sent into the city with the civil authorities, as an earnest of the good faith in which the President's proclamation of pardon is to be observed. Accordingly, at the suggestion of Judge Eckels, his counsel sued out a writ of *habeas corpus*, setting forth the facts. The prisoner was brought before the Judge, at Chambers, and his discharge was moved, upon the ground that he accepted the conditions of the President's offer of pardon, and was entitled, therefore, to its benefits. The motion for his release was opposed, of course, by the Attorney for the People; but the Judge discharged the prisoner with some good advice, which he appeared to appreciate. He started with Gov. Cumming for the city, where he has, or had, three wives, with whom Bill is said to be a decided favorite. There is now only one prisoner in camp—Thompson, a villainous-looking wretch, who will probably be compelled to work his way out of limbo without outside aid.

Nothing of startling interest has transpired in the army since my last. Every officer and man is anxiously awaiting the order to advance upon Salt Lake. Capt. Levall's supply train arrived in camp on the 31st, whereupon the reduced rations of flour, rice and sundry other articles, were increased somewhat, greatly to the joy of the men. During all the privations of the Winter, when living on short rations, and dragging wood wagons by hand through snow and ice thirteen miles at a trip, the men never seem to have thought of grumbling at their officers or the Government which they served; but Brother Brigham was cursed loud and deep, the anathema usually being accompanied by a solemn asseveration that he should be made to pay handsomely for it all in due time.

An express arrived here yesterday, announcing the safe arrival of Capt. Maury near Green River, with the animals purchased in New-Mexico, and accompanied by about 300 of the Third Infantry and one company of Mounted Rifles, in command of Colonel Loring. They will doubtless arrive at this camp in the course of to-day. Jim Goodall, the guide, had gone around by the way of Laramie, with an immense flock of sheep designed for the use of the army.

Colonel Hoffman's supply trains have also been heard from at Green River, and will all be here by the 8th or 10th inst. When these have all arrived, Gen. Johnston is ready to move at once, and will probably do so on or about the 15th inst., as his orders are to advance; and there is no good reason why he should await advices from the civil authorities ere proceeding. Indeed, even Governor Cumming, who would exclude the army from the Valley of Salt Lake if he could, desires it to take its position upon the Weber River, about 35 miles from the city, where its services could be readily availed of if required. There is scarce a doubt at present that the 15th will find us in motion, and perhaps the 12th or 13th. Unless there should arise some unexpected reason for making forced marches, about six or seven days will be consumed in the journey into the valley.

The little army is in fine spirits, and ready for whatever duty awaits it. The good order of the camp is theme of general remark; for while we have a canvas town here of some 1,800 souls, it is quiet and peaceable at all hours, as a New-England village. A Brigade Guard of about 200 men is mounted each morning, and a dress-parade is had every pleasant afternoon. The Tenth Infantry is now all in camp, and for the first time since it was organized paraded all together on the evening of the 2d inst. It is no disparagement to other Regiments to say that the Tenth is the finest I have ever seen in the service, manifesting a perfection in military evolutions rarely attained and not to be surpassed. Its officers are justly proud of their success.

The return of Captain Marcy awakens sad remembrance of Sergeant William H. Morton, of Lieutenant Dudley's Company of the 10th Infantry, a brave and worthy man, who froze to death while struggling with Marcy's command in the mountains, which so nearly became their tomb. Lieutenant Dudley has in his possession the daguerreotypes of two young sisters of deceased, to whom he would send particulars in relation to his loss, if he knew where to address them. Morton was an intelligent man, having the appearance of one who had filled some higher sphere than that of the common soldier.

We have had some excitement in Camp of late, growing out of difficulty between the Quartermaster's Department and a large number of teamsters whose terms of service expired on the 1st June. These agreed to strike for an advance of wages to sixty dollars per month, and as that demand was promptly rejected, they refused to renew their engagements. The Government, in engaging them, had agreed to furnish them transportation back to Leavenworth, and rations while on the road; but as the supplies of provisions were short, General Johnston directed that no rations be issued to them for use outside the Camp, at present, which, of course, compelled them to remain here until additional supplies arrived. The army needs the service of many of them, but they are now being started upon the road as rapidly as trains can be provided for them.

I cannot close my notice of army items, without acknowledging the generous cordiality with which your correspondent has been received by the officers of the Army here, many of whom have been lavish in their efforts to secure to me whatever creature comforts or facilities for the discharge of my duties here, life in camp could afford. Immediately after my arrival, Capt. J. W. Phelps, of the Fourth Artillery, pitched a spare Sibley tent for the use of a brother Knight of the quill and myself, where we are most comfortably quartered, but I must reserve for a future occasion any further description of a correspondent's life in Camp.

I did intend to give your readers a description of the Mormon ceremony of conferring endowments, together with the grips, pass-words, &c., which have been made known to a number of us by some of the recent seceders; but I find that such description has already been very accurately given in Hyde's *exposé* of Mormonism, to which the curious may refer, and learn how entirely the dupes of this strange "faith" yield up their free agency, and consent to become the merest passive instruments in the hands of designing men.

S.

One Hundred and Fourth Commencement of Columbia College—Important Address of President King—Award of Prizes—Degrees Conferred.

The One Hundred and Fourth annual commencement of Columbia College, was held yesterday at Niblo's Garden, and, notwithstanding the heat of the weather, the large theatre was literally crammed with interested spectators, the majority being ladies. Noll's Band occupied the orchestra, and played several popular airs. Shortly after 10 o'clock, the President, Trustees, and Faculty of the College, with several invited guests, ascended the platform, and took seats on the stage. Among those present, were President Charles King, and Professors McVickar, Anthon, Hadley, Daken, Schmidt, Joy, Lieber, Davies, Peck, and Nairne. The Trustees of the College were represented by Rev. Drs. Spring, DeWitt, and Berrian, Robert Ray, S. B. Ruggles, Edward Jones, Dr. Torrey, and Rev. F. Allen. Among the visitors were Lord Frederic Cavendish, Lord Richard Grosvenor, and the Hon. Evelyn Ashley, now on a visit to this country; the Hon. G. C. Verplanck, Rt. Rev. Bishop Whitehouse, Rev. Morgan Dix, Professor Johnson, Ex-Recorder Smith, and several others.

The proceedings commenced with prayer by the Rev. C. R. Duffie, Chaplain of the College; after which the Greek Salutatory Oration, a production of great merit, was delivered by Wyllys P. Baxter; after which the exercises proceeded in the following order:

Latin Salutatory Oration	Charles H. Marshall, Jr.
English Salutatory Oration	Philip M. Lydig, Jr.
German Salutatory Oration	Thomas F. Thatcher.
Oration—"The Brotherhood of Nations"	L. A. Curtis.
Oration—"Reverence for Antiquity"	R. K. Richards.
Oration—"Mind and its Sphere"	S. B. M. Cornell.
Oration—"A National Spirit"	Henry L. Jones.
Oration—"A true Patriot"	Henry C. Kinney.
Oration—"True Greatness"	Henry C. Riley.
Poem	John Ward, Jr.
Master's Oration	Oscar Smedberg.

Mr. Smedberg's composition and delivery were exceedingly fine, and his effort elicited a great deal of applause. Most of the other orations were also worthy of commendation.

The names of the five most deserving students in each class were then announced by the President as follows:

Senior Class.—Wyllys P. Baxter, Henry C. Riley, Charles H. Marshall, Jr., Henry C. Kinney, Stephen B. M. Cornell. *Junior Class.*—John Brown, Stephen W. Phœnix, J. Augustus Stopper, J. Emory McClintock, Frank Church. *Sophomore Class.*—Wm. F. Whitehouse, Frederic A. Tracy, Robert Tracy Pell, Egerton J. Winthrop, Augustus F. King. *Freshmen.*—Frederic C. Whitehouse, P. W. Hasbrouck, Wm. A. Rice, Elisha Horton, Jr., Wm. A. Caswell.

The five of each class are distinguished by appropriate numbers in the published catalogue, and their names and numbers are recorded in the official archives of the College.

The other members of the class take rank according to their number, and any student falling below one fourth of the attainable maximum, falls out of College.

The reports of the standing of each student are made by each Professor monthly to the President—are publicly exposed in his room; so that each student may know exactly where he is, and what, if any, neglects or absences are charged against him, and offer such explanation as he may have. At the close of the terms, these monthly returns, after any needed correction of error, are added together and constitute the roll of merit.

The above young gentlemen, as their names were called, were summoned to the platform, congratulated by the President, and introduced to the Trustees of the College, the visitors and the audience.

The President then proceeded to deliver his address. He invited attention to the very high grade of scholarship—which term, as here used, includes conduct as well as study—attained not only by *the five* in each class, but by the classes themselves, no one of them falling below the average of 70, and claimed that such an exhibit attested most satisfactorily the high condition of the College.

Passing from the sub-graduate course, the President said the occasion seemed a fitting one to make a few remarks on the post-graduate or university course which the trustees of the College have voted to establish. There has long been felt the want of such a course in this City; and for several years the Trustees of Columbia College have occupied themselves very much with the subject. Consisting as that body does of twenty-four individuals, of different ages, pursuits and forms of religious faith, it was unavoidable that difference of opinion should exist as to the extent, the subjects, and even as to the present need of any university instruction. Happily their discussions, earnestly carried on, have at length resulted in almost entire unanimity, that the time has come for instituting a post-graduate or university course in Columbia College.

In aid of this resolution, thus cautiously reached, came at a fortunate moment such a rise in the value of the real estate of the College as to furnish to it the means of inaugurating, partially at least, the new system; and I am now, said the President, to announce that shortly after the opening of the next term of the College in October, a post-graduate course, open to all, will be established.

This course will embrace a Law School, with its practical details, and instruction in the law as a science, and in its various ramifications and its cognate branches. The broad foundation of this school will be laid in Christian ethics, and in the just performance by men and nations of every legal and moral obligation. It will embrace a School of Science, in which the subjects begun upon in the sub-graduate course will be carried out to their highest investigations, which are found so surely to establish the entire conformity between the word and the works of God. And it will embrace a School of Letters, in which our own language will be traced to its foundation in remotest antiquity, and in all its varied aspects, and its beauty, purity and force be rescued from degradation. The language and life, so to speak, of Greece and Rome will be analyzed and illustrated, and as there will be a demand for them, other subjects, it cannot be doubted, will be introduced.

To carry out this great plan the Trustees rely upon the Faculty of the College, composed of eleven Professors, for whom and whose reputation and ability in their several departments it will not be deemed unbecoming to claim public confidence; and they have succeeded in associating with them in their experimental course—for experimental it must be deemed until time and the public favor shall sanction and sustain it—such names as Dana, of Yale College, Guyot, of the College of New-Jersey, and Marsh, of Vermont. Theology and Medicine, which constitute such large and important faculties in every scheme of a University, we do not include, for these are provided for abundantly by the different religious denominations and by the Medical Faculty; but in laws, letters and science, we do hope to furnish to this City and to this nation such a course of instruction as shall remove from us the reproach to which we are now so justly open—of incomplete education.

Of the details of this plan, as soon as matured, the earliest information will be made public; but this general outline and notice the President said he could not deny himself the gratification of presenting on this occasion.

The prize of the "Alumni Association" was then awarded to Wyllys P. Baxter, as the most faithful and deserving student of the Senior Class. The prize is $50, in money, or an equivalent in books. For excellence in German, the first prize of $30 was allotted to Thomas F. Trenor, of the Junior Class, and the second prize of $20 to J. W. Jenkes, of the Sophomore Class. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was then conferred on the following members of the Graduating Class:

Wyllys P. Baxter,
Henry C. Riley,
Charles H. Marshall, Jr.,
Henry C. Kinney,
Stephen B. M. Cornell,
Henry W. Cooper,
Lewis A. Curtis,
Daniel S. Duvall,
Jacob A. Geissenhainer,
Harmon Hendricks,
Henry L. Jones,
Nicholas Luquer, Jr.,
Philip M. Lydig, Jr.,
James R. Manley,
William J. Marrin,
Benjamin Pell,
A. G. Richards,
Robert K. Richards, Jr.,
James W. Romeyn,
Thomas F. Thatcher,
Hubert Van Wagenen,
Francis B. Wainwright,
John Ward, Jr.
D. Ledyard Mallson, } *Honoris causâ.*
George T. Totten. }

The degree of Master of Arts was next conferred upon the following Alumni of the College:

John Schrady, Jr.,
Oscar Bradbury,
Herbert B. Turner,
Lewis A. Delafield,
Benj. L. Curtis,
Wm. Dean,
Geo. A. Ostrander,
David B. Miller,
Charles Da Costa,
William A. Perry,
Edward Cameron,
Phil. A. Embray,
G. S. Bedford,
James R. Hosmer.

The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Charles D. Morris, Master of the Grammar School of Trinity Church, and on the Rev. Isaac D. Vermilyea. The degree of S. T. D. was conferred on the Rev. Samuel Spring, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at East Hartford, Conn.; the Rev. John Ireland Tucker, Rector of the Church of the Holy Cross at Troy, N. Y., and the Rev. Henry Walsimer, Rector of St. Stephen's Church, Providence, R. I.

The Valedictory Oration was delivered by James R. Manley, and the proceedings closed with the benediction.

Brooklyn Items.

Independence Day in Brooklyn.—Preparations are being made to celebrate this day appropriately on Monday next. A procession, composed of the city authorities, military, civic societies and citizens will form in City Hall-square and vicinity, at 8 o'clock A. M., and, after marching through some of the principal streets, will make a halt at the corner of Henry and Cranberry streets, to witness the laying of the corner-stone of the new Armory, by the Mayor, assisted by the Masonic fraternity. At the conclusion of the ceremony here, the procession will return to the City Hall, from the steps of which the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will deliver an address, and the Declaration of Independence will be read by E. T. Wood, Esq. A large number of societies have signified their intention to join in the celebration, and the proceedings will, doubtless, be appropriate and imposing. There will be the usual fireworks in the evening.

Highway Robbery.—John Bahan and Michael Mahoney, indicted for robbery, were placed on trial. Ex-Judge Stuart appeared as their counsel. The accused, it is alleged, on the night of the 23d of March last, severely beat a man named Bernard Foy, on Twenty-first-street, near Third-avenue, Gowanus, and robbed him of $50. Foy died a few weeks after the robbery. The case is still on.

Another Verdict Against the City.—In October, 1855, the city caused a trench, two feet deep and four feet wide, to be excavated across Third-avenue, near Middle-street, to drain low lots above the avenue. For some reason the trench was open a long time, and the usual precautions to prevent accidents, it is alleged, were not made. On the evening of the 31st of October, Mrs. Maria Paynton, who resides at No. 23 Eighteenth-street, on going out on an errand, and not being aware of the dangers that beset her path, fell into the ditch made by the city contractor, had her left arm broken, and received other severe injuries, from which, now that two years and more have elapsed, she still suffers. A suit for $10,000 damages was commenced, and the case was tried in the City Court, before Judge Culver, on Monday. The Jury awarded the plaintiff $1,000 damages.

Daring Robbery.—Between 10 and 12 o'clock, A. M., Saturday last, three well-dressed men, in a stylish carriage, drove up to the door of a house on President, near Clinton-street, South Brooklyn, and inquired for the occupant, Mr. A. G. Williams. When told he was at his place of business in Cortlandt street, New-York, (which fact they doubtless knew very well,) they asked to see Mrs. Williams, and sent word to her that they were country cousins, and she must put on her best as they wanted to see how she looked. This remark caused her to keep out of the way. The visitors took seats in the parlor and made various excuses to get the servant girl out of the house, but her suspicions, too, were aroused, and she refused to go. They finally got her out of the room for a few minutes, when they pocketed several articles of silver-ware, valued at $25, and departed for parts unknown.

Arrest of Burglars.—Two men named Wm. and Wallace Jones, were discovered at an early hour on Monday morning, by officer Corwin, of the First Precinct, forcing the door of a store on Pearl-street near Fulton-avenue. The thieves discovered the officer at the same time, and started off upon a run, closely followed by the officer. Sergeant Latham, of the same District, joined in the pursuit, and after a race of about a mile, both thieves were captured and committed to answer. They were operating on the store of August Wolff.

Accident.—Mr. Close, druggist, at No. 106 Fulton-street, had his face badly burned on Monday, by concentrated ammonia—a bottle of which he was opening, when the stopper flew out unexpectedly.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS—June 29

Before Judge Morris and Justices Emmons and Schoonmaker.

Arraignments and Sentences.—Mr. Amos P. Stanton, indicted for assault and battery upon the proprietor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, was arraigned, and pleaded guilty. Sentence reserved. John Cobb, indicted for attempted burglary, withdrew his former plea of not guilty, and pleaded guilty. He was then sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing. The prisoner is 29 years of age, a cooper by trade, and was born in New-York.

Edward Johnson pleaded guilty to an indictment for assault and battery. Sentence reserved.

Thomas McCabe, indicted for intoxication, pleaded guilty, and was fined $10.

In the case of James McGee, indicted for stealing pork from Barber's Establishment, at Red Hook Point, on motion of the District Attorney, a *nolle prosequi* was entered.

Jersey City Items.

The Mysterious Affair at the Depot Still a Mystery.—Yesterday, Coroner Hills, of New-York, in company with Coroner McAnally, of Jersey City, made a partial examination into the circumstances attending the depositing of the body of "Grannie Clarke" at the Jersey City Dépôt, and caused an examination to be made by Dr. Olcott. He stated that the appearances were that she had been strangled, and also poisoned—probably with arsenic. The body was sent to New-York, to await the action of Coroner Hills. Previous to the disposal of the body the Jury impanneled in the case rendered the following verdict: "The Jury summoned to inquire into the cause of death of the person lying dead at the dépôt of the Morris and Jersey Railroad, do decide that, according to the certificate of the physician attending her, and the City Inspector of New-York, she came to her death by natural causes." Elizabeth Lambert, supposed to be a relative of the deceased, residing at No. 44 Leonard-street, New-York, identified the body, but gave no account of her death, beyond that she died of consumption. The case is now in the hands of Coroner Hills, of New-York, who will proceed to investigate the circumstances attending her death.

Fatal Accident on the Railroad.—A woman named Bridget Murphy, residing in Sussex-street, near Greene, met with an accident about 6 o'clock yesterday morning, which resulted fatally in a few hours. It appears that she was engaged in peddling oranges at the dépôt of the New-Jersey Road, and on the departure of one of the trains about 6 o'clock, remained upon the train after it left the dépôt. A passenger was bargaining with her for a shilling's worth of oranges—he standing on the platform at the time and she on the bottom step. When near the crossing at Greene-street, she attempted to jump off, the cars running at a rapid rate. On leaping to the ground she became entangled in her baskets, and fell with her legs upon the track, the cars passing over both of them, crushing them in a horrible manner. She was conveyed to her residence, and surgical assistance called. Drs. Burroughs, Varick and Reeves were called in, and upon consultation decided to amputate one of the limbs. While undergoing the operation she sunk so rapidly that it was not deemed advisable to amputate the other, and she soon after died.

Coroner McAnally held an inquest yesterday afternoon, when the above facts were elicited, as well as the fact that apple and orange women were permitted to ride a short distance upon the trains after leaving the dépôt, when the cars were going so slow as to permit them to jump off without danger. This was against the rules of the road, but they were often overlooked by the employes. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased was about 25 years of age, and married.

Coup de Soleil.—A man known as Nicaragua, who has been a waiter for some years past, and had the reputation of being a veteran of many wars, was prostrated by the effects of the sun yesterday morning, at the corner of Morris and Hudson streets, and taken to No. 63 Prospect-street. Dr. Olcott examined him, and thinks that he cannot survive.

Thomas Moore, of South Orange, N. J., was prostrated by the heat of the sun yesterday afternoon, so that he died soon after. He had been at the brewery in Jersey City for feed for his cattle, and was on his wagon returning home, when, near Cole and North Second streets, he fell off. He held on to the lines and was dragged some distance. One of the horses stepped upon his breast, but no bones were broken. Coroner McAnally held an inquest, when a verdict of "death by sun-stroke" was rendered.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 29.

$2,000 Missouri State 6s	87⅝	100 Reading Railroad	44⅝
5,000 do	87⅝	550 do	44¼
3,000 Louis. State 6s	96	200 do s10	44
1,000 Cali. S. 7s, n b	85	10 La Crosse & Mil. R.	7
1,000 N. Carolina S 6s	99	50 do	6¾
1,000 Brooklyn C 6s	99	20 Cleve., Col. & Cin. R.	92
10,000 LaC & Mil L. G b	34¾	150 Mich. S. & N. I. R. s60	21
5,000 L. E. & W 1st. m. b	60	450 do	21¼
1,000 Peoria & Oquaca 8 ₱ ct 1st m. b.	73	50 do s10	21⅛
5 Bk State of N. Y.	100¾	100 M. S. & N. I. Prf. S. s30	42
15 Continental Bank	99¾	500 Panama Railroad	108
25 Amer. Ex. Bank	104	100 do b30	108
25 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	20¼	50 Ill. Central R. R.	75
35 Pacific Mail S. Co.	76	100 do s60	74
25 do	76¼	100 do s30	74
50 do	76⅜	50 do s10	74
50 do b30	76½	50 do b30	74
50 do	76¾	50 Gal. and Chic. R.	84¼
1135 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	82½	50 do s30	83⅞
50 do b60	82¾	50 do s30	83⅝
450 Erie Railroad	17¼	25 Cleve. and Tol. R.	31¾
100 do s4	17¼	100 do	31⅞
155 Hud. Riv. R. R.	26½	300 do s10	31¾
100 Harlem Railroad	10	300 Chic. & Rk. Is. R.	72¾
100 Norwich & Wor. R.	9½	20 do	72⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Virginia 6s	95	150 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	82¼
1,000 Mo. State 6s	87⅝	25 Erie R. R.	17
2,600 Brook. City 6s	99	50 Clev. & Tol. R. R. s30	31¾
3,000 Gal. & Chi 2d M. B.	89	200 do s10	31¾
5,000 L. E. & W. 1st M B.	62	200 Harlem R. R.	9⅞
5,000 LaC. & M. L. G. Bds	34	25 L. C. & Mil. R. R.	6¾
20 Park Bank	104½	250 Reading R. R.	43⅝
20 National Bank	107½	300 do s10	43⅜
75 Pac. Ml. St. Co.	77	10 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	21¼
400 do s10	77	150 do	21⅛
5 Del. & H. Cl. Co.	99	15 Clev. Col. & Cin. RR.	92

Tuesday, June 29—P. M.

There is a quiet state of things in the market for money. In Exchange, the business for the Boston packet closed to-day unusually dull. The purchases of English bills were mostly of a moderate trade character. We do not hear of a single considerable operation. The rate on London closes 109⅞@109½, and on Paris, 5f. 12½ to the dollar. The Bank of Commerce half-yearly dividend for July is 3½ ₱ cent. The Park Bank declares 4 ₱ cent. The People's Bank 3½ ₱ cent. The Foreign news telegraphed from the *Arabia* at Halifax has little or no influence on the general markets. Cotton is steady in price, but rather stringent in movement, and the Corn Exchange also exhibits the business incident to the very warm weather. The following is the movement of the old Cotton Crop to present date:

MOVEMENTS OF COTTON SINCE SEPT. 1, 1857.

	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.
Rec'd at Ports	2,992,600	2,873,000	3,427,000	2,620,000
Ex. to G. B.	1,625,000	1,356,000	1,832,000	1,379,000
Ex. to France	368,000	380,000	472,000	463,000
Ex. to other F. P.	342,000	389,000	487,000	250,000
Total exports	2,335,000	2,125,000	2,791,000	2,032,000
Stock on hand	287,000	182,000	177,000	175,000

Of which, during the past week, included in the above:

Rec'd at Ports	15,000	6,000	13,000	31,000
Ex to G B	55,000	38,000	45,000	17,000
Ex to France	9,000	9,000	—	1,000
Ex. to other F. P.	9,000	11,000	5,000	5,000
Total exports	73,000	58,000	50,000	23,000

Of the growing plant, the weekly circular of Mr Wright, of this date, remarks:

"Very little reliable information has been received here during the past week as to the progress of the inundations. We have no correct idea as yet as to what damage may have been done in the Yazoo Valley. The estimates of the total injury by the floods vary much, and some exaggerated opinions gain ground in public estimation. Notwithstanding these I adhere to the view taken two weeks since, that a quarter of a million of bales is quite a liberal estimate. From the other sections of the Cotton growing region we continue to receive favorable accounts; the weather lately has been hot and forcing, and in every way propitious for the young plant."

On the Stock Exchange, to-day, the actual business registered is quite limited. By private contract 2,500 shares Reading were taken, cash to meet maturing contracts for the *Bear* account, at 44½ ₱ cent., and the same number from and to the same parties, resold at 43, option of the seller to deliver in 60 days. On getting command of some cash stock, the sellers against the market renewed their efforts at depression, and sold the stock down to 43⅜ cash. On the other Railroad shares the variations from yesterday were not important. There was a steady feeling in New-York Central at 82½ ₱ cent. Contract sales in Illinois Central were put out, on the strength of the new assessment of $20 ₱ share, at 74 ₱ cent., equivalent to $14 for the $40 already paid out in shares. It is stated to-day, from a well-advised source, that the large English holders will generally be prepared for this call, and that the total amount of Bonds of the late issue which may be used in paying in the installment is $2,400,000, the unpaid subscriptions on these bonds being $500,000. The mortgage construction Bonds hold steady under this assessment. About $50,000 of this issue is canceled this month by collections from the Land Sales. The State Stocks are unusually steady. In Pacific Mail shares nearly the whole decline of yesterday has been recovered. The stock sold at 77 ₱ cent. Delaware and Hudson shares advanced to 99 ₱ cent. La Crosse Land Grants left off at 34 ₱ cent. The Board of Directors have determined to pay the August dividend promptly. The New-York office of the Company, under control of the Albany direction, is now placed at No. 27 William-street. The City Bank shares are all firm, although several have been reduced ½ ₱ cent. on their July dividends. The general market left off tame, but without much variation from the printed sales.

On the occurrence of the recent British Search excitement, on this side, we suggested that it might soon become the policy of Great Britain to favor the sale of Cuba to the United States, rather than longer suffer the Slave-trade to the Island, as notoriously formed and participated in by the Queen of Spain and her viceroy, the Captain-General, to embroil England and this country in serious difficulties while attempting to suppress this trade. The *Arabia*, at Halifax, brings the following significant declaration, on this very point from Lord Malmesbury, the Foreign Secretary:

"He had every reason to believe, from a conversation he had had with the American Minister, that some such arrangement might be come to. *With regard to Spain, it was notorious that hitherto the moral support which she had received from England had materially aided her in resisting the wishes of the United States to annex Cuba; but, if she still persisted in supporting the Slave-trade, it was highly probable that the present anxiety of Great Britain would be exchanged for indifference.*"

The purpose of Mr. Buchanan's Administration to effect this transfer, if possible, by negotiation on terms equally liberal in a pecuniary view to Spain, and advantageous, commercially, to this country, is not seriously entertained in any quarter. And the search difficulty will probably advance this object, enlisting as it does the sympathies of public philanthropy, in wresting the traffic in slaves from a power which has rendered it revolting to the civilized world. But the phase of the question with which we have to do as a practical, trading and commercial people, is the necessity for equalizing and liberalizing the trade of the United States with an island so contiguous to our own present territories. This can be best illustrated by reference to the effect of the Spanish navigation laws upon our *sales to Cuba*, while our *purchases from Cuba* demand a different policy not alone on the ground of reciprocity, but of common justice to the consumers of American produce on the Island. That the Island is not now a customer of the United States, almost, if not quite equal in importance to the relation which we sustain as a customer of the Island, arises from no lack of demand for American produce and manufactures; nor from our want of ability or readiness to sell the cheapest, but arbitrarily, and in violation of all the enlightened reciprocities of trade, in this commercial and liberalizing age, from the purpose of Spain to force the heaviest contributions out of a colony almost touching the American shores, for the support, not only of the crown through the shameful abuse of the Slave-trade, but of her own inadequate, ill-regulated and exacting carrying trade. We take for example the year 1857:

WHAT WE BUY OF CUBA PER ANNUM.

300,121 tons of Sugar, value of	$33,234,291
27,000,000 gallons Molasses	6,859,175
138,307 boxes, of 1,000 each, Cigars	2,507,743
381,901 gallons Honey	191,313
2,768 tons Cuba Tobacco	972,567
Miscellaneous Imports	1,479,012
Total Purchases for 1857	$45,243,101

WHAT WE SELL TO CUBA PER ANNUM.

Lard to the value of	$1,257,932
Cooper's Ware and Lumber	2,060,282
Meats, Butter and Cheese	445,218
Flour, 22,293 barrels	152,295
Indian Corn (no Wheat)	156,368
Rice	641,256
Furniture and Carriages	185,654
Other Manufactures	1,107,264
American Gold and Silver	398,534
Other Exports of domestic growth	2,974,769
Total sales of Domestic or Am. Produce	$9,379,582

The above summary leaves a balance *against* the United States, in the yearly trade with the Island, of **$35,863,519**. The inconsiderable value of the articles of prime necessity, such as Flour and Meats, taken from this country, cannot fail to attract notice. The reason for this is, of course, the outrageous and prohibitive discrimination against Breadstuffs and Provisions of American growth. The whole catalogue of sales to Cuba, indeed, goes to prove that Spain permits only such articles to be sold to her West India Colony by the United States as cannot be obtained from any other source. Such as cooper's ware and lumber for boxing and barreling sugar and molasses for shipment, some articles of furniture, and carriages for the plantations, and a few tons of rice for the Negroes. And all this while a just and enlightened reciprocity treaty, as between the United States and the British Colonies of Canada, &c., ought to enable us to barter with the Island to nearly the full extent of our enormous purchases of sugar and molasses. That the profits of a trade so unequal should go to sustain and yearly increase the Slave-traffic in its most revolting form, at the constant hazard of disturbing the peace of Nations, renders the political necessity of wresting the Island from its proud ownership doubly imperative.

The following is the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Receipts	$73,088 80
Payments	102,290 48
Balance	7,250,420 61

The receipts include $44,000 from Customs.

The payments include $40,000 California drafts.

The following is a comparative statement of Exports (exclusive of specie) from New-York to foreign ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Total for the week	$1,626,407	$1,616,257	$2,097,274
Previously reported	36,306,424	35,854,762	29,189,743
Since Jan. 1	$37,932,831	$37,471,019	$31,287,017

The Boston *Post*, of this morning, in its usual Weekly Review of Finance and Business in Boston, says:

"During last week New-York funds were scarce and in great demand. Several hundreds of thousands of dollars in specie were taken from State-street. The aggregate holding, however, is yet above nine millions. We notice no change in the price for money or in the demand for it. It is very cheap and in small request. The exceeding dullness of everything, indeed, is the subject of general remark, and "still times" and the "weather," furnish about all the topics of conversation "down town." Sterling exchange is quiet if not heavy. From 9 to 9¼ is paid for the best drawn bills, and 9¼ to 9½ for best bankers'. Very little is done in either."

The Park Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 ₱ cent., payable July 10.

The following are the Currency, Land-Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us by Messrs. Thompson Brothers.

	Per cent. dis.		Per cent. dis.
New-York St. Currency....30c. ₱ 100@	⅜	Virginia	⅝@ ¾
New-England and New-Jer. 15c. ₱ 100@	¼	Illinois and Wis.	1@1¼
Phil. & Balt. 15c. ₱ 100@	¼	Michigan	—@1
Interior Penna.	⅝@ ¾	Free Ind	1¼@1½
Interior Maryland	⅜@ ⅝	La. and Mobile	—@ ½
Ohio, Kentucky, Ind and Missouri	⅝@ ¾	Tennessee	2¾@3
South Carolina & Georgia	⅞@1	Canada	⅜@ ¼
North Carolina	1 @1¼	Assorted packages N. Y. State, ¼ discount.	
		Assorted packages N. Eng. States, ¼ disc't.	

LAND WARRANTS.

Buying Price.		Selling Price.	
40 Acres	112	40 Acres	115
80 Acres	89	80 Acres	92
120 Acres	79	120 Acres	82
160 Acres	89	160 Acres	92

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	buying ⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	buying ⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston	buying ⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	buying ¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	buying 1¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	buying ¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	buying ⅛ dis.
Bank of England Notes ₱ £	$4 85
Bank of France Notes ₱ Franc	18c.

SPECIE.

Silver.	Buying.		Buying.
Mexican Dollars	1 05@ —	Spanish Qrs, each.	23@ —
Spanish Dollars	1 07@1 10	Spanish ⅛ and 1-16th ₱ oz.	1 22 —
Five Franc Pcs.	97@ —		
French Crowns	1 10@ —	Gold.	
German Crowns	1 08@ —	Sovereigns	4 85@4 87
Prussian Thalers	71@ —	Twenty Francs	3 85@3 86
Guilders	40@ —	Ten Thaler pcs.	7 86@ —
English Silver	4 80@ —	Ten Guilder pcs.	3 98@ —
Species	1 08@ —	Spanish Doubl's.	16 40@16 50
Old Am. Half Dls.	1 04@ —	Patriot Doubl's.	15 50@15 65
Old Am. Qr. Dls.	1 02½@—	Gold Am. Old	6 ₱ c. pm.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS—JUNE 28, 1858.

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Circula'n.
Philadelphia	$3,189,000	$967,000	$1,708,000	$251,000
North America	3,002,169	785,740	1,866,439	231,700
Farm. & Mech.	3,921,390	1,199,548	3,077,681	385,865
Commercial	1,468,000	373,000	859,000	127,000
Mechanics'	1,649,798	666,694	1,236,572	135,451
N. Liberties	1,292,000	475,000	1,197,000	93,000
Southwark	924,016	243,864	760,723	89,670
Kensington	669,608	240,838	516,680	193,575
P. Township	683,691	235,290	562,285	69,475
Western	1,465,281	310,875	1,021,976	131,055
Man. & Mech.	1,069,821	133,016	553,958	107,963
Commerce	761,566	152,803	561,702	103,310
Girard	1,799,072	377,194	906,973	154,805
Tradesmen's	647,678	136,185	613,972	73,065
Consolidation	463,950	113,725	312,465	59,955
City	714,381	122,513	325,845	81,730
Commonwealth	339,387	151,396	275,157	85,590
June 28	$24,060,708	$6,664,681	$16,386,129	$2,289,252
June 21	$24,813,903	$6,873,971	$15,857,904	$2,345,435

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

Boston, Tuesday, June 29.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$32,241,750
Loans and Discounts	54,780,600
Specie	9,119,600
Amount due from other Banks	5,674,800
Amount due to other Banks	7,827,000
Deposits	20,884,000
Circulation	5,633,000

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

Metropolitan Bank, No. 108 Broadway, }
New-York, June 22, 1858. }

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the METROPOLITAN BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. payable on and after the 1st Monday of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. till the day of payment.

By order. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Real Estate....Tuesday, June 29.

By order of Court Mr. Bleecker offered for sale, to-day, four lots of ground belonging to Mr. Wm. Hagadorn. It was, as we understand, a foreclosure by Messrs. Robert Luquer and Moses Taylor, Executors of Mr. Taylor's father, against Mr. Hagadorn, to whom money was loaned. Two lots on the west side of Fourth-avenue, 50.5 feet north of Forty-ninth-street, each 25x100 feet, were bid off by Mr. Hagadorn himself at $1,750 each. One lot on the east side of Fifth-avenue, 50.5 feet south of Fiftieth-street, 25x100, was bought by the same party for $4,650. As there were other bidders besides Mr. Hagadorn these prices may be regarded as the fair market value of the above lots. The other lot advertised was not sold, as enough was sold to cover the amount of the mortgage. It is proper to remark, however, that the price of the Fifth-avenue lot was probably affected some hundreds of dollars by the rock there is upon it. Aside from that, $5,000 would not be far from its value.

We notice that the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company have laid their rails down to Fifty-ninth-street, as far as they can ever go. Now that public attention is being drawn to the new park, and to the various localities and lots around about it, it is also drawn to the fact that the upper part of the City above Fifty-ninth-street, not to say Forty-fourth-street, and west of Third-avenue, is inaccessible for all practical purposes by any regular public conveyance. If we remember rightly, the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company is bound by their charter to lay their rails and run their cars the entire distance to Harlem as soon as the avenue is graded and regulated. Does this Company think that this extension of their rails and of their travel will diminish their profits? And are they interested in delaying the grading of the avenue? On the contrary if the Company thought the extension of their line would increase their dividends, it seems to us that George Law, John Pettigrew and Oliver Charlick, are not the men to stand by quietly and see the grading of this avenue hang fire year after year as it does. How is this, gentlemen, can you tell the public the real reason why the Eighth-avenue is not graded, and why your cars do not run out to Harlem? We have "waited for the wagon" long enough.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Tuesday, June 29—6 P. M.

Flour steady; sales 20,000 bbls., at $3 87@$3 90 for Superfine Wisconsin; $4@$4 25 for Extra do.; $4 for good Superfine Ohio; and $4 15@$4 27 for Extra do. Wheat steady, with a good demand; sales 55,000 bushels, at 67c. for rejected Chicago Spring; 70c.@72c. for good do.; 73c. for prime do.; 80c. for Milwaukee Club, in small lots, and 88½c. for Red Ohio afloat. Corn in good demand; sales 43,000 bushels at 50½c.@51½c. for hot; 54c. for damaged, and 61c. for sound. Oats firm; sales 2,000 bushels, at 39c. Whisky dull; sales 200 bbls., at 20c. Freights firmer, at 10c.@10½c. for Wheat, and 36c.@37c. for Flour, to New-York. *Lake Imports to-day*—3,000 bbls. Flour; 24,000 bushels Wheat; 24,000 bushels Corn; 5,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—3,000 bbls. Flour; 23,000 bushels Wheat; 3,000 bushels Oats.

Oswego, Tuesday, June 29—6 P. M.

Flour steady. Wheat lower on common grades; sales 30,000 bushels, at 76c.@76½c. for Chicago Spring; 80c.@81c. for Club and Racine, and $1 03 for White Michigan. Corn firm; sales 10,000 bushels choice Illinois River at 66c., afloat. Oats firm; sales 3,000 bushels Western at 42½c. Canal Freights easier; Wheat 7¾c. to New-York. *Lake Imports to-day*—12,000 bushels Wheat. *Canal Exports*—31,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn.

Albany, Tuesday, June 29—6 P. M.

Flour very dull; sales only for home demand. Wheat quiet and drooping; sales of small parcels of White Michigan at yesterday's rates, and White Kentucky at $1 25. Corn Market active; sales 40,000 bushels, partly sound, at 71c.@72c., and a part heated at 67c. Oats sell moderately at 46c. for Ohio.

Philadelphia, Saturday, June 29—1 P. M.

Flour dull, at $4 25@$5. Corn active and tending upwards. Provisions unchanged; Mess Pork, $17. Bacon—Hams, 10c.@11½c.; Sides, 8c.; Shoulders, 6c.

Baltimore, Tuesday, June 29.

Flour dull; Ohio and Howard-street, $4 37½. Wheat active, at $1 05@$1 10 for Red, and $1 12@$1 30 for White. Corn steady; White, 74c.@75c. Provisions dull and nominal. Whisky dull.

New-Orleans, Monday, June 28.

Cotton is firm; the sales to-day were 4,000 bales. Sugar steady. Molasses—Prime, 27½c. Flour, $5 50 for Extra. Corn—White, 95c.@$1. Provisions very dull. Other articles unchanged.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia—*Tuesday—First Board*—$2,201 83 Pennsylvania 5s, 89¼; $2,000 City 6s, 96; 4,000 do., 96½; 3,500 do., New, 101; 3,400 City Gas 6s, New, 96½; $5,000 Elmira Railroad 7s, 64¾; $7,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '89, 77; $2,000 Allegany County 6s, 50; $8,000 Tennessee 6s, 93½; $1,500 Passenger Railroad 7s, 84; 23 Pennsylvania Railroad, 41½; 75 Catawissa Railroad, 6½; 2 Minehill Railroad, 62¾; 11 Reading Railroad, 22⅛; 50 do., 22¼; 15 North Pennsylvania Railroad, 9¼; 24 do., 9⅜; 61 do., 9⅜; 20 Lake Schuylkill Railroad, 25⅛; 23 Mechanics' Bank, 26⅝.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, —; Philadelphia 6s, 96@96½; Philadelphia 6s, R. R. 96@96½; Philadelphia 6s, new, 100⅞@101¼; Pennsylvania 5s, 89⅜@89½; Reading Railroad, 22⅛@22¼; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 74½@75; Reading Railroad mortgage 6s, '44, 90; Reading Railroad mortgage 6s, '86, 69½@70; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41⅜@41½; Pennsylvania Railroad 1st mortgage 6s, 101; Pennsylvania Railroad 2d mortgage 6s, 87@87¼; Morris Canal Consolidated 40@45; Morris Canal Preferred 101⅛@102; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 56½@57½; Schuylkill Navigation Improvement 6s, 59@60; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 7½; Schuylkill Navigation Pref., 14¾@15; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 10½@10¾; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mort., 64@64¾; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 7s, 2d mort., 50; Long Island Railroad, 11⅛@11¼; Girard Bk., 11@11¼; Lehigh Coal and Navigation, 48⅞@48; North Pennsylvania Railroad, 9⅜@9½; North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 59@59½; New Creek, ⅛@⅜; Catawissa Railroad, 6⅛@7; Lehigh Zinc, 1.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DATE.
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	June 30
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	July 1
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	July 1
Vanderbilt	New-York	Southampton	July 3
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 7
Ariel	New-York	Southampton	July 10

FROM EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DATE.
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	June 18
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	June 19
City of Wash'gton	Liverpool	New-York	June 22
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	June 23
City of Edinburg	Glasgow	New-York	June 26
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	June 30

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Augusta, from Savannah—Edward Padelford, lady and two servants; Nathan Weed, lady and servant; Master Edward Weed, S. Weed, Charles Weed, O. A. Eustis and lady, Miss S. A. Woodruff, Miss M. J. Woodruff, Miss Ann T. Cole, Miss Bailey, Mrs. A. Cleaveland, infant and child; Miss Jennie Sinclair, Miss Ann Parsons, Miss S. Stewart, T. McKay, lady, two children and servant; Capt. George Sue man, lady and child; E. L. Houghton and lady, P. Gallaghen, lady and two children; W. Rix, lady and infant; B. A. Whittaker, lady, four children and servant; Miss M. S. Gilbert and servant, Miss P. Rix, Wm. Rix and servant, Miss Sullivan, J. G. White, H. G. Fiske, W. T. Belton, M. B. Peters, J. H. Hinds, J. T. Lee, Gen. C. F. Henningsen, David L. Roak, J. J. Jacobus, Mrs. Schlatter and daughter, J. S. Sullivan, Geo. S. Collins, D. C. Sturges, Col. Myers, J. B. Knapp, H. Muller, Edwin Knapp, M. Cole, R. Thomas, C. R. Follin, J. A. Chambers, Mr. Searing, M. Griffith, Arch. Gracie, T. W. Murray, F. O'Mahoney, Daniel Egan, Miss Bullock, J. B. Hoffman, M. B. Locke, and 20 in the steerage. Total cabin, 83; do steerage, 20, making 103.

In steamship Huntsville, from Savannah—The Hon. J. B. Crawford, Mrs. S. G. Aldrich, Miss E. K. Aldrich, Jos. H. Aldrich, John T. Bailey, Miss Black, Mrs. Dwyer, Dr. H. R. Thayer and lady, Miss E. Fox, Miss M. E. Cafferty, Miss Pierce, Miss Chillett, Mrs. W. Cranston and child, S. Pierce, W. Pierce, James Dickson, R. J. Lalor, C. Churchill, R. Caughey, Mrs. W. Cunn, Mrs. H. Harper, H. M. Neil and lady, Miss H. Schultz and servant, J. S. Wilcox and 2 children, J. E. Spencer, the Rev. J. Farren, Mrs. G. H. Pearley, Mrs. McGregor, Mrs. S. L. Strauss, Miss McMahon, James Russell, M. Finn, John M. Doherty, Mrs. Miller and 2 children, Robt. Sears, lady and infant, Geo. Sheldon, Capt. S. Stone, Hubbard Van Horn, Chas. Prescott, G. H. Pearley, H. B. Davis, P. S. Manville and lady, J. H. Farrell, A. A. Bostick, J. P. Penn, C. E. Pinkden, David R. Dillon and servant, William R. Lattimore, Mrs. T. Stone and 2 children, Mrs. Boardman and child, D. H. Wilcox and lady, 2 children and servant, Mr. Boothby, and 40 in the steerage.

In steamship Ariel, from Bremen and Southampton—A. H. Megary, John George, Lewis Lewis, Miss M. Marks, Raymond Volle and lady, 5 children and servant, W. G. Russell and lady, Wm. Suchuchman and family, Madame Garcia, Miss Albrecht, Mr. Kinerend and family, Lieut. C. E. Bawley, U. S. N., Miss Aust, Miss Mollen, F. Alcott, W. L. Warren, Miss Marie S. Howard, Diede Schumacher, lady and child, Mr. Rodenberg, Miss R. Romberg, Mr. Pralf, Mr. Breoogrt, Mr. Bushman, Alfred Bette, Joseph Loring, John Reed, Miss Reed, Miss Mooney, Miss D. Muller, John Sellman, Mrs. Tingru, Mrs. Brothehood, Miss F. Bauer, F. H. Anteetol, Mr. Middlebrock, Henry Doding, H. Burns, Mr. Maileted, Miss Marie Gesiven, Mr. Strauss, Mr. Parthy and family, Mr. bish, and 40 in steerage.

In steamship Memphis, from Charleston—Mr. M. Otis, D. Lamphin, lady and 2 children, W. R. Dimon and lady, Miss Catherine Baldazzi, Jos. Smiley, Wm. Strong, Mrs. M. Camar and 2 children, Miss L. Lee, Geo. C. Easterbrook, and 9 in the steerage.

In ship Great Republic from London—Mrs. E. Honeywell and 4 children, of Philadelphia; Capt. John Dyer, of Belfast.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4 31 | Sun sets....7 35 | Moon rises....10 19

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10 13 | Gov Island.11 02 | Hell Gate.....12 24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, June 29.

Cleared.

Steamers Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, H. B. Cromwell; F. Cadwallader, Colnary, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.

Ships Lammergier, Coffin, Callao, via Boston, Barrill & Muhr; Anna Decatur, Parsons, St. John, N. B., J. O. Baker & Co.; John Fyfe, Pember, Glasgow, Dunham & Dimon.

Bark Greyhound, Gulbrandson, Gibraltar, I. B. Gager.

Brigs African, Button, Port-au-Prince, O. E. Truslie; Grenada, Pettingill, Nuevitas, Thos. Owen & Son; Anna, (Old.) De Harde, Bremen, Stanton & Ruger; St. Mary's Johnson, St. Pierre, Mart, Vatable and Reynall.

Schooners V. Barkiew, Hopkins, Newport, Post, Smith & Co.; W. H. Gilliland, Ericsson, Charleston, Dollner & Potter; W. H. Sandford, Terry, St. Jago, W. W. Russell; S Olean, Mathews, Jacksonville master; J. M. Hallock, Clark, Matanzas, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Sloop J. Adams, Hallock, New-Haven, J. B. Edwards.

Arrived.

Steamship Ariel, Ludlow, Bremen, via Havre and Southampton June 16, with mdse. and passengers to D. Torrance. 17th inst., 20 miles W. of Scilly Islands, spoke ship O. H. Stevens, of Boston, 120 ds. from Callao for Liverpool. Same day, 40 miles W. of Scilly, passed an Am ship, supposed the Shakespeare, of Boston, bd. in. 24th inst., lat. 46 09, lon. 45 18, passed Br. bard Shipman, bo. E. 25th, Cape Race bearing from N. to N. E. 10 miles, passed 7 large icebergs. 28th, lat. 40 13, lon. 71 52, spoke ship Aurora, from Liverpool for New-York—all well.

Steamship Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah 64 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Saml. L. Mitchill & Son. Sunday, 8:45 P. M., 45 miles S. of Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Keystone State, from Philadelphia for Charleston; same day, 10:45 P. M., exchanged signals with steamship Columbia, hence for Charleston; Monday, 1 A. M., S. from Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Florida, hence for Savannah; same day, 4:15 A. M., N. from Hatteras, passed steamship Montgomery, hence for Savannah.

Steamship Huntsville, Post, Savannah 65 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Sunday, 25 miles N. of Cape Roman, passed brig Essex, stg. S; Monday, 15 miles N. of Cape Hatteras, passed a bark supposed to be the Warren Hallett, stg. N. E.

Steamship Memphis, Watson, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Kennebec, Hand, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Charles Osgood, Smith, Norwich and New-London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship City of New-York, Salter, Liverpool May 26, with mdse. and 380 passengers to D. & A. Kingsland & Sutton. Crossed the Banks in lat. 45—saw no ice; took a pilot 22d, and since then has had calms and light airs.

Ship C. C. Duncan, (of Bath,) Otis, Liverpool May 3, with mdse. to C. C. Duncan & Co. Has had a pilot on board 6 days.

Ship Rufus Choate, (of Boston,) Rich, Havre May 2, with mdse. and 300 passengers to Crosby, Crocker & Co. Experienced very heavy westerly gales west of the Banks, stove galley hatch-house, &c.; been 35 ds. west of the Banks, with a succession of calms and light westerly winds; had a pilot on board 10 ds; took a steamtug east of Fire Island; passengers all well; had 2 births on board during the passage, one of which died. May 20, lat. 44, lon. 55 30, while reefing topsails during a heavy gale, Charles Noler, seaman, of Norway, and John Costa, seaman, of England, fell overboard and was lost.

Ship Great Republic, Limeburner, London May 21, with mdse. to A. A. Low & Bros. May 29, lat. 48 50, lon. 14 53, passed ship New-Orleans, Rich, from Havre May 19 for New-York. June 24, at 3 P. M., while tacking ship, lost overboard Justus Storer, of Massachusetts. Took a pilot on the 19th, from the Nettle, No. 20, off the South Shoal. Has had light westerly winds the whole passage.

Ship James Hovey, (of Waldoboro,) Robinson, Sunderland 41 ds., with coal to H. & F. W. Meyer. Experienced very heavy weather to lon. 50, since then light winds and calms.

Bark B. Colcord, (of Searsport,) Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to R. P. Buck & Co.

Bark Independent, (Br.,) Silverwood, Newcastle, Eng., May 2, with coal to H. & F. W. Meyer. Experienced heavy gales E. of the Banks, stove bulwarks, &c; has had light winds and calms W. of the Banks; had a pilot on board 9 ds.

Bark Essex, (of Boston,) Ray, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar to Yates & Porterfield. Sld. in co. with bark George Warner, for Boston.

Bark Angela Brewer, Ullmer, Providence, in ballast.

Bark Linden, Kirby, Providence, in ballast.

Brig Sea Foam, Prince, Rio de Janeiro May 23, with coffee to Sifken & Ironsides. Sld. in co with ship Raduga, of Boston, Burdett, for California. Passed, going in, May 23, barks Indus, Thompson, from Baltimore; Panama, from New-York; ship Banshee, Wingate, from Baltimore. Vessels left, before reported; also, brig Monticello, Hopkins, from Baltimore, unc., disg. The bark F. Jennings, Sumner, for New-Orleans, and Br. ship Eclipse, for New-York, sld. a few days previously. June 27, lat. 38 56, lon 73, spoke ship Wyoming, from Liverpool for Philadelphia.

Brig Helen Mar, (Br.,) Burgess, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds. with plaster to master—is bound to Newark, N. J.

Brig Harp, Sears, Stonington, in ballast to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Brig Catharine Nickles, Loud, Bridgeport, in ballast, to master.

Brig Waltham, Clark, Elizabeth City, for Boston.

Schr. Bay State, Sherwood, Boston, with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. A. J. Ward, Means, Virginia 2 ds., with corn to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Mary A. Ivins, Martin, Virginia 3 ds., with wood to master.

Schr. Breeze, Hulse, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal to the American Coal Co.

Schr. Maria Morton, (of New Suffolk,) Penny, Baracoa June 17, with fruit to T. Gilmartin.

Schr. Ship Carpenters, Fountain, Smyrna, Del., 2 ds., with grain to R. D. Barratt.

Schr. Martha Maria, Ellis, Salem 2 ds., with mdse. to R. W. Ropes.

Schr. S. L. Tilley, (Br.,) Willingale, Hillsboro, N. B., via Providence in ballast to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Geo. W. Glover, Thomas, Camden, Me., 5 ds. with stone for Fort Richmond.

Schr. L. H. Nickerson, Baker, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to master.

Schr. Bound Brook, Maddock, Rockland, with lime to master.

Schr. Jacob Raymond, Handy, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. J. M. Bravard, Boardman, Portland, Ct., stone.

Schr. Mary Emily, Snow, Norwich, in ballast.

Schr. Eliza Leland, Roberts, New Haven in ballast.

Schr F. A. Brooks, Cavanagh, Newport, in ballast.

Schr. Suwassett, Hulse, Fall River, in ballast.

Schr. Vermillion, Avery, Port Jefferson, for Port Ewen.

Schr. E. A. Stevens, West, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Peytona, Gillman, Belfast 6 ds., lath to master.

Schr. Whistler, Presbrey, Taunton, with mdse.

Schr. Wonder, French, Providence, with mdse.

Schr. Sterling, Hills, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. Golden Rule, Gilbert, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. Isle of Pines, Chevaleer, Virginia 2 ds, wood.

Schr. Champion, Howe, Boston 4 ds., mdse. to master.

Schr. Keren Hoppock, Kelley, Boston 4 ds., with fish.

Schr. Henry Gibbs, Smith, Boston 5 ds., in ballast.

Schr. D. Parshall, Crowell, Harwich, with fish.

Schr Victor, Steers, Marblehead, in ballast.

Schr. Granite Lodge, Tarr, Rockport, with fish.

Schr. O. Spelman, Spelman, Providence, for Albany.

Schr. S B. Bailey, Whirlow, Providence, for Rondout.

Sloop Mount Hope, Oliver, Taunton, with mdse.

Sloop Thos. Hull, Hull, Providence, with mdse.

Sloop George, Copley, Newport, with mdse.

BELOW—Ship Aurora, Bunting, Liverpool May 29, with mdse. and passengers to C. Grinnell.

WIND—During the day, from N. to S.

Memoranda.

The steamship Alabama is now on the Screw Dock for repairs.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 29—Arr. ships Pyramid, Henderson, Hamburg; Tropic, Smith, Havana. Brigs Samuel Dunning, Varney, Cienfuegos; John Freeman, Loring, Charleston. Steamer Wm. Jenkins, Hallett, Baltimore.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 28—Arr. ships New-Hampshire, from Liverpool, and Courier, from Rio Janeiro.

Spoken, &c.

Carrot—ship, from Havana for Cork, no date, lat. 43, lon 48.

Sheet Anchor—brig, from Darien, June 24, lat 31 02, lon. 74 56. Same time, whaling-schr. R. F. Soper, of Provincetown, 6 mos. out—had 15 bbls. oil.

Wyoming—ship, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, June 25, 20 miles S. E. of Nantucket.—(By pilot-boat Nettle, No. 20.)

Foreign Ports.

At Baracoa, June 17, schr. W. A. Griffin, for New York in 5 ds.

At Sagua, June 20, schr. J. N. Jennings, for New-York ldg.

LOST—LAST EVENING BETWEEN 7½ AND 9 P. M., a GOLD WATCH, (hunting-case,) somewhere between Rivington and Madison sts., either in Norfolk, Essex or Rutgers sts. Any one will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to No. 136 Rivington st.